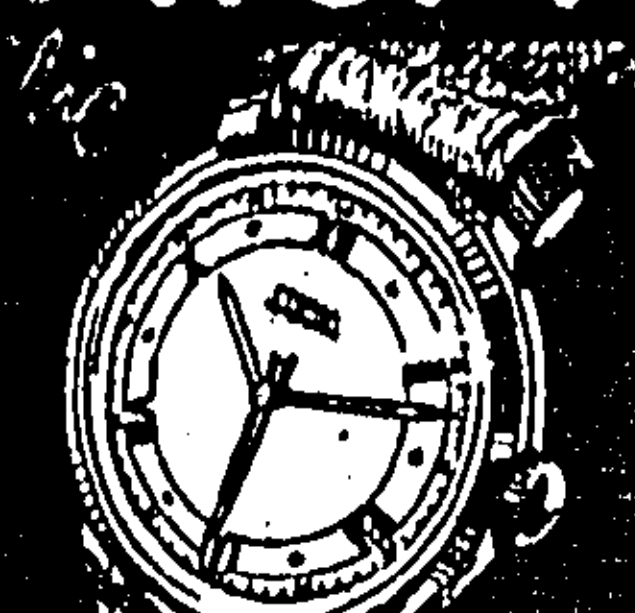


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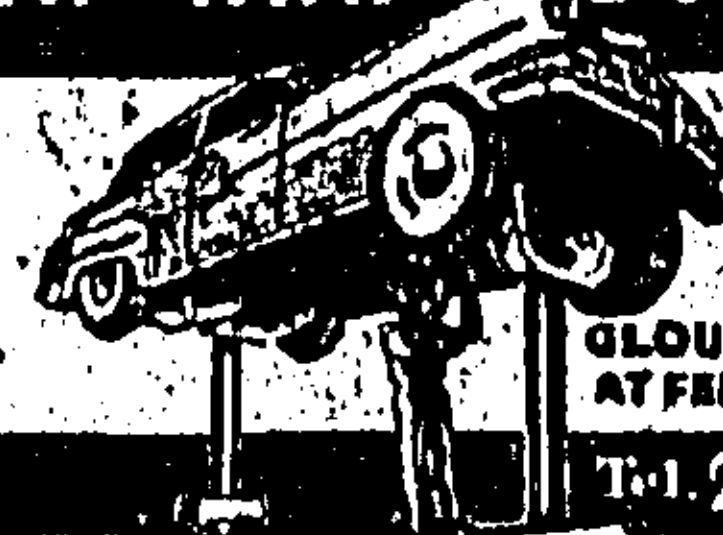
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Red pressure mounts on Centre of battle line POHANG DEFENDERS CONFIDENT

Tokyo, August 12.

American reinforcements rushed to choke off a new Communist flank threat along the Nakdong River today as Red pressure mounted on the centre of the Korean battle line.

Units of the Army's 25th Division rolled Northwards from the Southern front, where a five-day attack drove to within two miles of Red-held Chinju.

The battle for Pohang, Eastern anchor of the Allied line, is quieter tonight. Allied forces still hold the vital airfield six miles South East of the port town and American planes are using it.

Pohang tonight appeared to be half in Red hands and half a flaming "no-man's land." AP Correspondent Lef Erickson reported that Eighth Army Headquarters officers were confident of holding the airfield and recapturing the part of Pohang held by the Reds. Associated Press Photographer Max Desfor reported from Pohang that American tanks led a South Korean patrol into the centre of the city without drawing serious fire.

A grinding American offensive secured the left flank of the Korean beachhead today, but Allied forces fought hand-to-hand battles to save the flaming right anchor at Pohang and to protect the threatened centre of the line. American forces completed a 15-mile advance in five days to the edge of strategic Chinju, accomplishing their objective in the first Allied offensive of the war, General Douglas MacArthur's Headquarters reported.

Bitter "localised" battles continued within the vast trap sprung by Task Force Kean in this action, but General MacArthur's spokesman said the drive had successfully smashed a main Red thrust towards Pusan. And from the captured heights above Chinju, American guns now can soften any other Communist punch through this avenue toward the main Allied supply port.

Fighting at Pohang

A turmoil of fighting rolled around Pohang, the second main Allied port on the East coast. The Communists won the burning city itself after violent close-range fighting. But this morning Allied forces still held the adjacent waterfront and the important six miles South East. AP Correspondent Hal Boyle reported a flaming no-man's land separated opposing forces within the town. American troops who fought their way through attempted ambushes deployed around the airfield with tank support and held all territory up to a key bridge about one and a half miles South of Pohang.

American and South Korean troops met a flanking Red thrust last night near the village of

The weather

At 0800 GMT (9 a.m. HKST) - From a depression over Kwangsi the trough extends across Formosa to another depression near Iwojima. A wedge of high pressure covers the Eastern Sea and the Sea of Japan.

Today's Forecast - Light southerly winds, cloudy with occasional rain but improving.

Yesterday's Weather - Maximum: 85.0 deg. Fah. Minimum: 75.0 deg. Fah. Humidity: 74 per cent. Rainfall: 0.0 in. Total since Jan. 1 - 1421.4 mm. = 56.0 in. as against an average of 1431.8 mm. = 56.4 in.

B-29 raid near Soviet border

With MacArthur's Headquarters for Korea, August 12. A large force of B-29 Superfortresses today bombed the important North Korean airport of Nadin-dong, 20 miles from the Soviet border, a Far East Air Force communiqué announced. - Reuters.

Yonli, slightly East of the airport, one of the main objectives of Red attack. American planes continued to roar from the field this morning, with snarling guns in split-second sorties against the close invaders.

In the chopped countryside to the West, three other battles were fought as part of the main action.

Fifty miles Westward, Allied troops beat back two thrusts across the Nakdong River and hammered at a narrowing pocket of Reds clinging to the river's East bank.

The one remaining important Communist bridgehead in the Nam, about six miles South West of Changnyong, was carved smaller by a potent American attack yesterday.

Elements of the 24th Division hitting at noon drove to the water's edge on the North bank of the curving river bulge. Other elements struck three hours later and drove the Reds back about one mile along the front.

This compressed the six-mile bulge into a pocket three miles long and less than two miles from the river, said General MacArthur's spokesman. In this artillery-combed area were survivors of probably two regiments, originally 4000 men - of the crack Fourth Division.

Crossing attempt repulsed

Troopers of the American First Cavalry Division, bayonets flashing in hand-to-hand fighting, thrust back an attempted river crossing at Kaepo to the Northward.

AP Correspondent Lef Erickson said an estimated 300 Reds swam the river in darkness and tried to set up a foothold beneath close-range supporting artillery fire. Official communiqués said the effort was "thwarted."

The Reds threw a heavier force across the river at the same time about five miles North of Wanyang. A battalion of troops led by 10 tanks reached the East bank and hit the First South Korean Division.

Correspondent Erickson said five of the 10 tanks were knocked out this morning and the drive was at a standstill. But he reported the other five tanks remained active on the East bank.

An American rescue column of tanks and infantry today saved the big Allied airfield South of burning Pohang, adds United Press.

At the opposite end of the embattled beachhead, a pontoon United States Army and Marine South coast offensive has smashed Communist in-

distance to the point where the Reds may abandon Chinju and fall back 20 miles to Hadong, a spokesman for General MacArthur said. He said the offensive achieved its objective of the high ground on the East bank of the Nam River opposite Chinju.

Reds cut supply routes

However, a report from the Southern front reported 1,000 Communists bypassed in the American advance have regrouped and cut one of the two main American supply highways 17 miles South East of Chinju. American units were sent back to mop up.

Some 25 miles inland from the South coast, another Communist force estimated 150 strong broke out of the shrinking Red bridgehead in the Nakdong River-elbow and cut the Yongsan-Miryang road. This is the main supply road for the American 24th Division troops besieging the enemy bridgehead. The Communists cut the road at a point a dozen miles West of Miryang, which is an even more important highway and railway running from the port of Pusan to Taegu.

Word that Pohang - the biggest and best Allied airport in the South Korean beachhead - had been saved was flashed to the Eighth Army Headquarters by the commander of an American rescue column rushed to the scene.

United Press war correspondent Robert Vermillion said the commander, whose name was withheld, told newsmen at 2130 GMT Friday (3.30 a.m. HK time Saturday): "I have advised General Walker that the situation is in hand and the airport is secure."

Vermillion said the American defenders of the airfield sent out patrols three miles to the West and South today without finding any evidence of the enemy in strength. It appeared the enemy may have withdrawn to regroup after penetrating to within one mile of the airfield on Friday.

Eleven Communist soldiers were killed in patrol skirmishes around the airfield during the night, eight on the North West and three on the East. As a precaution against new assaults the American burned houses on the perimeter of the airfield to remove any hiding places for Red troops.

Two American destroyers which joined the South Korean vessels lying offshore for a Dunkirk evacuation if necessary added their fire power to the artillery rounding the enemy positions in the hills to the West.

Infantry and armor returned to their foxholes tonight to meet the expected Communist attack.

Tanks and infantry of the column that broke through to the airfield on Friday "to give ammunition" to the beachhead's defence went over the ridges in search of guerrillas. They burned and blasted farmhouses and villages that could hide armed enemy troops for a night attack against the six-mile perimeter.

(Continued on Page 4)



The only mechanical elephant in the world is seen as it took off for a 27-miles per hour stroll through the Essex countryside. Made by Frank Stuart, a theatrical mask maker, the elephant is powered by a motor car engine which drives the legs. It has three forward gears and reverse. Composed of 9,000 parts, the elephant, which weighs more than a ton, cost £1,200. As the elephant moved off from Blue Gates studio, at Thaxted, Essex, a tiny plume of smoke leaked from the trunk - used as an exhaust pipe. At the controls is Karl Nelles, a German prisoner of war now living in England. - "A.P." photo.

HK Trade Mission impressed with progress in China

Twenty-five members of the Trade Mission which left Hong Kong for a tour of Communist China in May last, returned to the Colony yesterday.

Headed by Messrs. Wong Cheung-sui, Y. K. Mok and Chan Kwan-lang, the Mission has completed an inspection of Communist cities from Canton up to Manchuria via Shanghai.

In a prepared release to the Press last night the Mission said they were greatly impressed with the progress

made in agriculture and industry as well as in trade in general under Communist administration and sponsorship.

Korean war effects on Jap trade

Tokyo, August 12. The outbreak of the Korean war will inevitably result in a change in the Japanese Government's trade policy towards Communist China, said Mr. Takio Koda, of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, reports the Jiji news agency today.

According to the reports Mr. Koda was asked by the news agency to comment on reports that the United States Government is considering the application of a licensing system on Japanese exports.

He said that the new system, if adopted, will result in an increase of the export items requiring licence and the whole-sale application of the licensing system to Japanese exports to Red China.

Imports from Communist China into Japan will also be influenced to a large extent by the attitude of the Peking Government in the future in relation to the Korean war, Mr. Koda said.

If Communist China stops its exports to Japan in retaliation against the restriction of Japanese exports to that country, the import of Korean coal from Communist China, totalling about 500,000 tons, and soy beans and tung oil, for which negotiations are now underway, may become difficult, he said.

Japan, in that event, will have to turn to other areas for the import of these items, Mr. Koda said.

In Shanghai, for instance, trade was stable and industry was rapidly expanding with Government assistance, despite various handicaps. In the rural areas the farmers were getting a good return on their produce, and with their purchasing power increased, they are contented.

In the North East, industry, with its longer foundation, is forging ahead rapidly, and the Mission members were greatly impressed by what they saw. State-sponsored enterprises as well as private concerns receive the same assistance and treatment from the State without differentiation. Trade was steady, and economic conditions stable.

Welfare work

Social welfare work is in full swing among workers in the North-East. There is no unemployment. Everybody is working. Beggars and thieves are not even heard of.

Education was also making big strides, and the authorities are making a serious attempt to wipe out illiteracy. Children of school age are compelled to attend school.

"Everywhere we went we saw reconstruction in full swing," said the statement.

Drawing attention to Canton, the nearest point to Hong Kong, since the Mission passed through it in May last on its tour, its population has increased by upwards of 200,000. Stable conditions and economic security must contribute to eventual prosperity, the statement concluded.

RIO TRAIN COLLISION

Rio de Janeiro, August 12. At least 10 people died and 70 were seriously injured when two trains collided on their way to the city yesterday in the suburbs of Rio de Janeiro today.

ABERDEEN OUTRAGE; TWO KILLED

A 15-year-old boy and a five-year-old girl were killed, and five adults were injured, when a stick of dynamite exploded at Aberdeen shortly before noon yesterday.

The explosion occurred on the first floor of No. 57, Island Road, occupied by the Kwong Wah Electric Company. The dynamite was hung in by a man who was himself injured, before he could make his getaway. It is alleged.

The 15-year-old boy who was killed has been identified as Wong Keng-chuen, a nephew of the proprietor of the shop, Wong Chi-keung, who was among the injured.

The dynamite-thrower is said to have been a former employee of Wong Chi-keung, and according to eye-witnesses there was a grudge between the two. They were seen to quarrel shortly before the incident.

Two British correspondents killed

Lake Success, August 14. The Indian delegate with the United Nations Commission in Korea, and two British correspondents were killed when their jeep was blown up by a land mine near Taegu, the United Nations announced today.

The United Nations delegate was Colonel Unni Nayar, India's alternate representative on the Korean Commission.

The correspondents were Mr. Christopher Buckley, of the "Daily Telegraph," and Mr. Ian Morrison, of "The Times."

The news of their death was received here by phone from Colonel Alfred Katlyn, of South Africa, the personal representative in Korea of the United Nations Secretary-General, Mr. Trygve Lie.

Mr. Morrison was stationed in Hong Kong until July, when he was assigned to Korea. - United Press.

On other pages

- Page 2 Correspondence
- Page 3 Ferry congestion protest
- Page 4 Harvest in NT
- Page 6 Malaya uneasy about Korea
- Page 8 Gaudouin takes oath
- Page 11 British delegate hits Russia
- Page 15 Reaction to Churchill plan
- Page 20 Finance and Commerce
- Page 21 Air Shipping movements
- Page 24 Sports

UK concerned over danger of Taiwan clash

London, August 12.

Diplomatic informants have reported that Britain has expressed concern to the United States at the danger of an American-Chinese clash over Taiwan.

The British view is said to be that such a clash could lead to a third world war in which the non-Communist world would be divided.

The informants said the British position had been made clear to State Department officials in Washington in the course of normal, continuing exchanges on the whole Far Eastern situation.

A Foreign Office spokesman refused to discuss details of the issue.

He did say, however, that British representatives have discussed "the problem of Taiwan" with American officials in Washington "in the last two or three days."

Until the end of World War II strategic Taiwan had been occupied by Japan. The big Allied powers during the war promised to return it to China.

The island assumed international significance when Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and the Kuomintang remnants fled from Mao Tse-tung's advancing Communist armies.

When the Korean war began the United States sought to neutralise the island.

The United States maintained relations with Chiang but Britain, India and other non-Communist countries have recognised Mao Tse-tung's regime.

Official British uneasiness over the situation began when the Chinese leaders confirmed their intention to attack Taiwan, despite the United States decision to help guard it - until the Korean war ended.

Uneasiness increased when General MacArthur visited Chiang to arrange for the military defence of the island.

Political hot-spot. As the British see it, and presumably as their representatives have argued in Washington, the Eastern powers may be heading into a political hot-spot over Taiwan for three main reasons:

1. Chiang's forces continue to attack the mainland of Red China and British ships are trading with the Communists.
2. America's decision to protect the island against attack is being confused in Asian minds with United Nations action in Korea. That the British think the dual role of commanding the UN forces and the American Seventh Fleet assigned to protect Taiwan.
3. If Red China attacks Taiwan, many non-Communist countries, especially in Asia, would not raise a finger to help the

Damage to HMS Illustrious

London, August 12.

The British Admiralty announced last night that a boiler tube on the 23,000-ton aircraft carrier Illustrious has been damaged by a fire that had been jammed into it.

The Admiralty said the damage was not serious but Naval Intelligence officials were called in to investigate the incident. The carrier is at Devonport.

Three months ago the authorities made a similar investigation when three signal fires were found in the boiler room of the Illustrious. Sabotage was strongly suspected at that time. - United Press.

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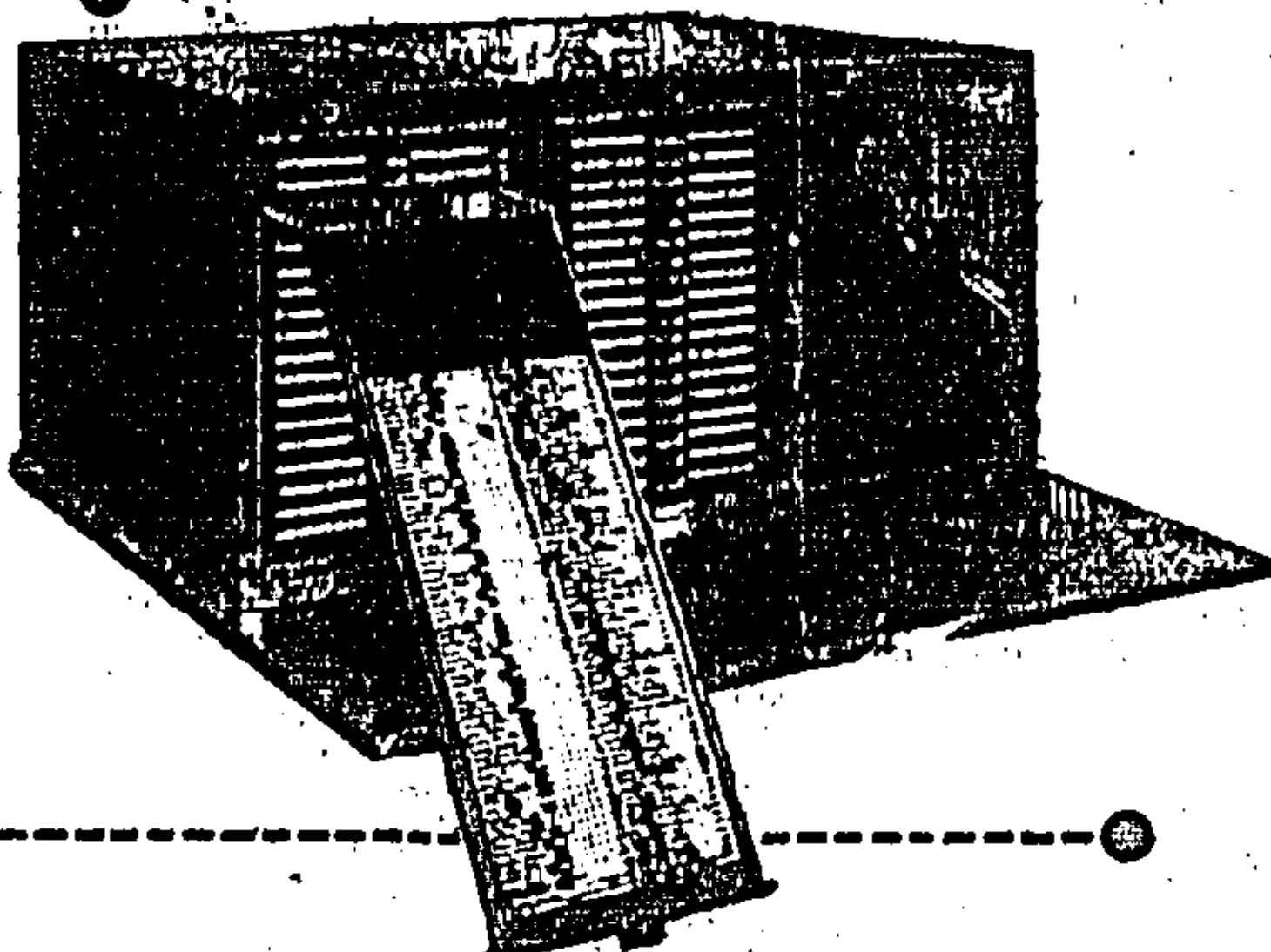
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Return from Switzerland



Mr. P. Calderara and family being greeted by Mr. H. A. Keller (director), Mr. Lun Tin-lok (Chinese comprador) and officials of Ed. A. Keller & Co. Ltd. at the airport on their return from Switzerland. Mr. P. Calderara has been on a six-month inspection tour of Swiss watch manufacturing concerns.

Correspondence

The Editor takes no responsibility for views expressed in letters by correspondents, and by no means necessarily agree with them.

RENT RATES IN HONG KONG

Sir,—I read with interest the article in last Sunday's paper regarding the prices of accommodation in the Colony. I am a serving officer in the R.A.F. and have only been here a matter of six months. Apparently from the article your reporter is in the happy position of knowing where to find this reasonable accommodation, which to me is really elusive and at the moment is causing me financial concern. If your reporter could let me have an address where I can obtain this reasonable accommodation, I shall really be grateful.

Yours faithfully,
FLIGHT-LIEUTENANT.

STAMPS

Sir,—I am a stamp collector, specialising in the 1935 Silver Jubilee commemorative issues of King George V. May I, therefore, be permitted to appeal to your readers who may possess any of these stamps and their varieties, such as the extra flagstaff, etc., to be good enough to contact me with a view of exchanging or selling such items to complete my specialised study of these stamps?

Yours truly,
ERIC BLOCH,
15, Esmont Road, Bedford Park, London W. 4.

LOCAL ESTATES

Local estate valued at \$18,900 was left by Dr. Adelino do Santos Diniz, late of 103 Avenida Duque d'Avila, Lisbon, who died on March 30, 1948, at the village of Paranhos, borough of Seia, Lisbon. An application by Mr. R. H. Lobo, merchant, lawful attorney for the letters of administration of the estate with the will annexed has been granted by the Supreme Court Probates Registry.

Miss Evelyn Cromarty, late of Crossways House, St. John's, Harborough, Scotland, who died on July 11, 1949, at the Royal Infirmary, Stirling, Scotland, left local estate valued at \$39,900. An application by Mr. C. D. Slade, barrister at law, and lawful attorney for re-issuing certified copy of probate of the will has been granted for and on behalf of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, Hong Kong (Trustee) Limited.

Local estate valued at \$13,100 was left by Miss Mary Oldham Arnold, c/o Barclay, Bank, Ltd., of 27 Regent Street, S.W.1, London, late of Vale Royal Hotel, Tunbridge Wells, Kent, who died at Longside Nurseries Home, Longside Gardens, Tunbridge Wells, on July 3, 1949. Mr. C. D. Slade has been granted his application for re-issuing certified copy of the probate of will of the deceased with a codicil.

William Robert Charles Gray, late of 7 Preston Park Avenue, Brighton, Sussex, who died at 31, Hironville Road, Hove, Sussex, on August 10, 1947, left local estate valued at \$14,800. An application by Malcolm MacDonald, bank officer, for re-issuing the original copy of the probate of will of the deceased has been granted.

TOC H CONCERT

A concert of recorded classical music will be presented at the House (The H.) 30, Macdonnell Road, at 8.30 p.m. today.

The programme will include: Overture "Beethoven" (Beethoven); Spanish Dance (Moussorgsky); Sonata in B Minor (Chopin); and Symphony No. 4 in B Minor (Tchaikovsky).

Candidates selected for HK Police Band

Selection of candidates for the Hong Kong Police Band has been completed, and many of them are now hard at practice on the first rudimentary points of music, but it will be at least a year before the band is ready for its first public appearance.

When the successful selectees complete their training, the Hong Kong Police will be the proud possessor of a 30-piece brass band modelled on the ordinary regimental bands in the British Army.

In the short space of time since announcement of the formation of a Police Band, a lot of spare work has been done by Mr. W. B. Foster, the new Director of Music of the Hong Kong Police Force. Mr. Foster was formerly bandmaster of the Buffs.

When a "Sunday Herald" reporter went out to seek an interview with the energetic Police music director, he found Mr. Foster in a small room in the Bayview Police Station, sitting amidst brand new musical instruments which had recently arrived from the United Kingdom for the band.

Mr. Foster was enthusiastic about the instruments which he personally selected when he was in London, and also about the candidates he had enlisted, though he admitted they were raw material and it was his job to mould a first class band out of it—undoubtedly an unenviable job, but Mr. Foster's enthusiasm and confidence were unshaken.

The instruments of the band include flutes, clarinets, saxophones, horns, cornets, trombones and drums.

Primary object

The primary object of the band, Mr. Foster told our reporter, would be to train a marching band; and after that a programme band of the type that can play popular music in the vast open spaces of the Colony.

The band will have an entirely Cantonese personnel, and as many of the candidates as possible are selected from present members of the Force. So far 11 policemen have been picked, of which four are considered as reasonably good players, while the remainder are novices.

Twelve candidates from outside the Force have been selected, and are at present undergoing training at the Aberdeen Police Training School to learn the rudiments of police duty before being transferred to the band.

A further eight men are awaiting to be enlisted from civilian candidates.

Mr. Foster said training for the candidates will consist first of music (marching with their instruments), lectures with blackboard illustrations, and practice by the men on individual instruments. Later, when they have made sufficient progress, the men will play together.

The first piece to be attempted will probably be simple old waltzes. Mr. Foster said most of the men had shown good prospects of becoming good musicians, and he hoped, after nine months, they would be able to play the light and easier types of music as a band.

Most promising

One of Mr. Foster's most promising men is Police Constable 207, Wah-chew, who plays the clarinet. He was the first to enlist when the band was formed. He played a few notes for the benefit of our reporter, and it was obvious he knew his instrument and could handle it well.

Another candidate, selected from outside the Force, told the "Sunday Herald" he learned to play by ear when he was with the Salvation Army, but had never received proper coaching. Mr. Foster said he was a good player.

Reds, Nationalist agents buying up Hong Kong stocks

Accumulated stocks in godowns in the Colony have been gradually depleting as buyers for both Communist China and Taiwan have been steadily, though perhaps unobtrusively, buying up what they consider to be strategic or essential commodities.

Both sides have been setting up buying agencies under the guise of ordinary trading concerns, and their buyers have been scouring the market for such needed commodities as rubber, steel plates and other metals, industrial chemicals, etc.

There has, however, been no rush to buy, and thus an undue boost in prices, has been avoided.

The war scare has also caused a good deal of hoarding by people anticipating a sharp rise in prices, or a short supply of commodities, if the world situation gets worse.

Raw rubber and cotton yarn have been the most affected by this hoarding trend. The former has gone up out of all proportion, resulting in the largest rubber factory, the Fung Keong Rubber Manufacturing, and a large number of small factories, closing down.

Cotton yarn prices have gone up from 25 to 30 per cent and this has also brought a rise in prices of the finished products, resulting in a sharp setback on the export of cotton knitted goods and cotton woven cloth.

Despite the lightening of the Colony's stock position, trade prospects are far from bright, and merchants are afraid to enter into fresh commitments except to meet immediate needs. The future is still too full of uncertainties to warrant full scale trading, they say.

Export trade hit

The expected resumption of regular shipping with Communist China ports has not been realised, and trade circles are pessimistic about any prospect in the immediate future.

The export trade, too, has hit upon hard times as it feels for the first time the restrictions imposed by the Communist authorities in China. In the days of unrestricted shipping, and transportation, there were hundreds of ways of circumventing restrictions, but the position has changed completely today.

The Communists today have got the merchants exactly where they want them. They can say: "If you want to ship such and such produce out of the country well and good, provided you pay us the dues we impose otherwise nothing doing." The dues they impose are fixed at rates which they consider to be reasonable. Attempts to talk them down have so far seldom been successful if it is reported.

A new avenue of approach, however, has recently been found. Shippers have found it easier to procure supplies of Chinese produce through the Communist trading agencies established in the Colony.

In exchange for such supplies, merchants help these agencies to procure in the local market, with which they are more conversant than these newly established agencies, whatever materials they require for importation to the mainland. In short, these entities are making two birds with one stone.

Illegally imported gold ordered confiscated

A total of 74.8 taels of gold bars, the official price for which was put at \$15,123.50, was ordered confiscated by Mr. R. W. S. Winter at Kowloon yesterday when three local merchants were charged with importing the precious metal without a permit.

The defendants, who gave their occupation as merchants and who arrived here with the gold in a Cathay Pacific Airways aircraft on Friday afternoon, were Cheng Kau, 70 Canton Road, first floor; Tam Kai, 138 Bonham Strand, East; and Chan Kwan, 74 Bonham Strand, East.

Though they pleaded guilty to the charge, defendants who were additionally fined \$10 each, explained that they were merely passing through the Colony on their way to Macao as there was no direct passage from Hong Kong, where they explained, to the Portuguese Colony.

Revenue Inspector L. C. Millington, prosecuting, told the Court that when defendants arrived at Kai Tak they were asked if they had anything to declare and each of them answered in the affirmative.

Cheng Kau had in his possession 14.8 taels; Tam Kai had 10 taels; and Chan Kwan had 49 taels.

Inspector Millington continued that Revenue Officer at Kai Tak who asked for the Declaration of Importation and Exportation, and the three defendants refused to sign it. He said they were then taken to the Customs House and the gold was found in their possession. He said the gold was found in their possession when they were taken to the Customs House and the gold was found in their possession when they were taken to the Customs House.

Personalia

Mr. Whiting Willauer, Vice-President of Civil Air Transport, Incorporated, returned from Taipei by CAT yesterday.

Mr. James Henry of Reuters arrived from Tokyo by Pan American World Airways yesterday.

Mr. Henry, who was in Japan on business, is expected to leave for Singapore shortly.

Messrs. M.A. Moersid, C. J. Rogahang and R.M. Soerbagio of the Indonesian consulate arrived from Manila by Philippine Air Lines.

Thailand's Deputy Finance Minister, Mr. Sawet Plamphongsant, left for the United States via Manila by Philippine Air Lines yesterday.

Mr. Plamphongsant is accompanied by his secretary Mr. Boonma Wongwan, of Thailand's Ministry of Finance.

Miss L. A. Gene, Miss V. Hays and Mr. E. Adahi, left the Colony yesterday for Bangkok by the ss. Pakhol.

Mr. F. Masao was among those who left for Japan yesterday by the ss. Fukien.

Departures by BOAC yesterday for Tokyo included J. C. Henderson, J. Standerker, Ma Hui-ming, A. Barrie, Gee Chu-ling, G. F. A. Sadler, Lt. Cdr. R. J. B. Finlay, Lt. Cdr. R. J. B. Finlay, Lt. Cdr. R. G. Cross, A. Dawood, Mr. H. Ghal, Mrs. Lois E. Laraine, Miss Sydney C. Lareina, P. A. Gill, grand P. R. Hurst and G. Robertson.

A large gathering attended the party at the Catholic Club, King's Building, yesterday afternoon, held in celebration of Miss Lilian Izatt's coming of age. Miss Izatt is employed in the insurance department of Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd.

SEAMEN FLOWN TO TOKYO

A group of 47 Chinese seamen left for Tokyo by a specially chartered Cathay Pacific Airways aircraft yesterday.

The seamen, mostly from Tientsin, are going to Japan to join the ss. Landstowne. The original crew of the British merchantman are on their way back to India where they were hired by the vessel's owners.



MR. C. L. HINDSON
"China Mail" photo

Radio HK Programme Director

Mr. C. L. Hindson has arrived in the Colony to assume his new post as Programme Director of Radio Hong Kong.

He was born in Hull, Yorkshire, 43 years ago, and since then he has been around the world six times.

For 13 years he was with the Shanghai Municipal Council's Public Health Department, and his remarkable career includes periods spent as music critic, journalist, war correspondent, and organiser of some BBC broadcasts to Russia.

He speaks the Shanghai dialect fluently.

When he was three years of age, his father, an old mill engineer, decided to open a business in Shanghai. He went with him and lived there until 1941.

He went to school at the Cathedral School, but completed his education in England. When he returned to Shanghai he worked for the PHD as a statistician and stayed with them until 1938. In the late '30's he wrote some music reviews for a newspaper, which developed his interest in journalism.

In 1938 he joined Reuters news agency. In 1940 he went to Hankow and covered the Japanese occupation. When the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor a year later he was in Manila, and was immediately accredited to General MacArthur's headquarters, covering the Bataan and Corregidor campaigns. He left the Philippines on the last ship out of the islands.

Until August 1943 he remained in the Pacific, covering the New Guinea campaign. He was recalled to Britain and joined the BBC in 1944. For two years he was script writer and commentator on Far Eastern affairs, and in 1947 was transferred to the most important and interesting branch. His job was to organise broadcasts to Russia, explaining the world position as the West understood it.

He was working with the monitoring service of the BBC before he came to Hong Kong. Mr. Hindson is married, and his wife is due to follow him here soon.

Queen's College Old Boys' Ass'n dinner

Queen's College "Old Boys" Association will hold a dinner party at the Kwong Chow Restaurant, West Point, on August 28 at 8 p.m. The reception will start at 6 p.m. Lady guests will be welcome. Admission will be by coupon only. There will be a number of valuable prizes for the lucky winners.

Dinner coupons are obtainable not later than August 18, from Mr. R. C. Lee, c/o Lee Hysan Estate Co., 601, Edinburgh House, Hong Kong; Tel. 2681; Mr. A. E. McRae, c/o Kelly Magazine Co., 37 Des Voeux Road, Central, ground floor (by the side of Bank of Canton 30003); Mr. Henry H. L. Kwok, c/o St. John's Cathedral between Garden Road and Battery Path, Hong Kong; Tel. 28015; Mr. Ip Fook-ling, c/o Lo & Lo Solicitor Co., Queen's Building, 2nd floor, Hong Kong; Tel. 28085; Mr. Lee Hui-fung, c/o Chung Yee Hong, 64, Des Voeux Road, Central; Tel. 24311; Mr. See Hon-tai, c/o E.W. London & Co., 61, Des Voeux Road, Central, 3rd floor; Hong Kong; Mr. Kwok Hui-wang, c/o Tin Tin Co., 6 Des Voeux, Central; Hong Kong; Tel. 2888; (Wong Kaid-ai), c/o Yee Koo & Co., 263B House, Hong Kong; Tel. 26838; Mr. Lee Wai-tung, c/o Swedish Trading Co., Queen's Building, 3rd floor; Hong Kong; Tel. 20171; Mr. Li Ping-ying, c/o Insurance Trading Co. of North America, Bank of East Asia, 6th floor; Hong Kong; Tel. 1198; Mr. Lo Lo-chiu, c/o Queen's College, 30 Kennedy Road, Tel. 2405; Mr. Yip, c/o Hong Kong University Alumni Association, Queen's Building, 1st floor; Tel. 27005; after 6 p.m. and evening.

DON'T MISS the Dramatised Stories from the famous case-book of SHERLOCK HOLMES



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Classified Advertisements, accepted up to 5 p.m. for publication
in the following days paper.

Replies for the Following Box Nos. are awaiting collection.

Replies will be forwarded to the Advertiser if requested on
the original form which should bear their names and addresses.

A suitable announcement will be inserted Free of Charge if
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Suits, Slacks and Coats. Room 604
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DRESSES and Blouses (all kinds
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—from HK\$18.00 up. Satisfaction
guaranteed. Inspection cordially
invited at Long Kee Ladies Tailor
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trained technicians under foreign
supervision. Modern, accurate
methods—no guesswork. Repairs
include cleaning, checking
chassis. Moderate rates, reliable
work. Our reputation is your
guarantee. Phone 28310, and
we'll do the rest. Colonial
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CARPETS & RUGS—Genuine
Peking and Tientsin, lovely de-
signs and colourings, various sizes
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Will take over all accessories, 3
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Good food and wine. Special
Monthly rates. Private Bath in all
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Telegram: "Metropole".

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SIAMESE CAT (male) wanted.
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objection kitten. Reply Box 599
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DRESSES: Latest variety of ready
made Summer Dresses from
\$20.00 up. Just arrived Linen,
Raw Silk, Bear Sucker. Inspection
welcomed. Orders taken, Koo
Zang Co. No. 32 Nathan Road,
Kowloon, Tel. 50995.

AM MONG STORE Stanley
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Special for telephones, cameras,
and all kinds of photographic
supplies from famous factory. Re-
pairing with good experience of
all kinds—cameras, telescopes,
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faction (Cheap and nice)

ONE M. H. P. Carrier Air Con-
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Price \$1,000. Reply Box 503 "China
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CONVENIENT EASY Way to own
a New Pilot Radio. Whether you
need a bedside midsize, large table
model, or luxury radiogram—we
have a "Pilot" to suit. Terms as
low as only \$20 per month. Colonial
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CHINA MAIL PICTORIAL (Re-
vised edition) at \$3.00 per copy.
Obtainable at all Leading Book
Stores and "China Mail" Office.
Szechol Building, Tel. 32312.

SCRIBBLING PADS—100 pages
at 60 cents each. On sale at
"China Mail" Office, Windsor
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NOTICE OF REMOVAL

RADHA KISHOO & CO.
wish to announce that as from
Monday, the 14th August, our
office is removed to 31, Stan-
ley Street, Hong Kong. Tele-
phone 37624 unchanged.

JARDINE, MATHESON
& CO., LTD.,
PROPERTY DEPARTMENT
14/18, Pedder Street.

As from 14th August, 1950,
our TELEPHONE NUMBERS
will be changed from "22010"
and "35738" to "30811".

Kidneys Must
Clean Out Acids

Your body cleans out excess Acids
and poisonous wastes in your blood
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tubes or filters. If Poisons in the Kid-
neys or Bladder make your suffer from
Getting Up Night, Nervousness, Leg
Pains, Gravel, Under the Eyes, Backache,
Aching Joints, Acidity, or Burning
passages, don't rely on ordinary medi-
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with the doctor's Prescription Cystex.
Cystex starts working in three hours,
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be exactly the medicine you need or
money back is guaranteed. Ask your
doctor for return of empty bottle. The Guar-
antee is for Kidneys, Bladder, and Uterus.

Cystex
For Kidneys, Bladder, Uterus, and Uterus.

Itch Germs
Killed in 7 Minutes

Your skin has nearly 50 million tiny seams
and pores where germs hide and cause ter-
rible itching, Cracking, Eczema, Psoriasis,
Burning, Acne, Ringworm, Farsitis,
Blackheads, Pimples, Foot itch and other
blemishes. Ordinary treatments give only
temporary relief because they do not kill
the germ cause. The new discovery, Nix-
iderm kills the germs in 7 minutes and is
guaranteed to give you a soft, clear, attrac-
tive, smooth skin in one week, or money
back on return of empty bottle. Empty
guaranteed Nixiderm from your chemist
today and remove the real cause of skin
troubles.

Nixiderm
For Skin Troubles

NOTICE

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Fully furnished 4 rooms \$2,500 month
any term and 2 rooms \$800 month and
\$12,000 legal premium for balance of
lease.

Telegrams
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Tel. 31258

Mr. Menzies
on way to
see SCAP

San Francisco, August 11.
The Australian Prime Min-
ister, Mr. Robert Menzies, ar-
rived here from Seattle today
en route to Tokyo for con-
ferences with General Douglas
MacArthur.

In recent weeks, Mr. Menzies
has conferred in Washington
with President Truman and in
Ottawa with top officials of the
Canadian Government. He was
to leave tonight aboard a Pan-
American plane for Tokyo where
he will confer with the Com-
mander-in-Chief of the United
Nations forces in Korea, presu-
mably in connection with the Aus-
tralian participation in the
Korean fighting.

The Australian Consulate said
Mr. Menzies would not formally
meet the press during his brief
stay here because he is too ex-
hausted from his trying trip.
Here, as elsewhere, Mr. Menzies
would not disclose the subject of
his intended conversation.

He told reporters that he would
discuss with General MacArthur
the raising of vegetables. "We
are both vitally interested in
carrots, you know,"—United
Press.

Singapore
Union demand
to ICFTU

Singapore, August 12.
Within an hour of arriving
here today, four delegates of
the International Confederation
of Free Trade Unions re-
ceived a demand that it ask
the Singapore Government to
remove the alleged restric-
tions on trade unions.

The Singapore Federation of
Service Unions made the deman-
d in a memorandum. It also asked
the visitors to try to get the
Government to end the "de-
liberate denial of elementary
justice and fundamental rights"
to locally recruited staffs.

Singapore strike

Reditution Service workers
who are taking part in Singa-
pore's first strike in two years
will present another memoran-
dum to the delegation later to-
day.

The visitors, who came here
from Indonesia, are making a
two-month tour of Asia and the
Far East with three other ICFTU
representatives. From there they
will go to Ceylon and Persia.

On its arrival the delegation
said that the peace of this region
and possibly the whole world had
been jeopardised by the "armed
totalitarian assault on South
Korea."

Ammunition
truck fire

Fire-fighters with two Military
fire engines, two Mong-
kok Station appliances and
several Kai Tak engines had
an exciting time yesterday
when a military truck carry-
ing a load of live cartridges
caught fire.

Truck A. 3740 was on its way
from Salkung to Kowloon along
the new Salkung road when,
near the Home of the Aged, the
bonnet of the truck suddenly
caught fire. The driver jumped
out, and as there was nothing
with which to put out the fire
he called for assistance.

The fire quickly spread to the
body of the truck, and it was
not until 320 of the cartridges
had been spent before the danger
was over. The fire started at
about 10 minutes past noon and
the all clear was not given until
2.15 pm.

No one was injured.

Royal storm centre



King Leopold of the Belgians, centre of the Belgian storm,
is pictured here with his wife, Princess de Rethy, and his son
and heir Prince Baudouin, in New York, during their last visit
to America.—A.P. photo.

Good harvest reported
in New Territories

A good harvest was reported this year throughout
the New Territories in respect of the first crop
of paddy cultivation, said the July monthly
report of the District Office, New Territories.
Released yesterday, the report added that only in
very rare cases damage was reported to have
been caused by an "evil wind" which blew
off the flowers resulting in bad yields.

Yanks hold vital
airfield, advance
on Chinju

(Continued from page 1)

F-5s of the fighter-bomber
units that moved into the coastal
plain four weeks ago were taking
off in early continuous streams for
targets in the ridges nearby and
farther North three South Korean
regiments were battling to move
South down the coast.

Colonel Robert Witt who com-
mands the base, said fighters flew
85 sorties on Friday and will fly
"as many or more today."

Lieutenant Colonel D.M. Mc-
Mains of Dallas, Texas, said
"they won't get us out" and
was confident that any attempt to
wreck the airstrip with artillery
would be halted quickly by his
counter-fire and attack.

Southern drive halted

The American drive on
Chinju was halted today as
infantrymen tried to wipe out
the Communists manning their
supply line to the major port of
Pusan, adds Reuter.

These North Koreans, cut off
in the Pansong area, East of
Chinju by the advancing Ameri-
cans, were today razing the
bush-covered slopes overlooking
the roads.

The trapped Communists are
elements of the North Korean
Sixth Division. They are believed
to number about 1,000 and
well supplied with ammunition.

Ground support aircraft were
this morning ordered to strafe the
area in an attempt to knock out
the enemy's ammunition dumps
and drive him out of his well-
concealed positions.

The North Korean
Fourth Division used this morn-
ing reported fleeing before the
First United States Marine
Brigade advancing on Chinju
from the South East.

The Communist retreat in
this area, however, was possibly
a reaction of their tactics
against the infantry units fur-
ther to the North. The with-
drawal to stretch the American
lines of communication, then
flank all attacks to isolate the
forward units.

The 27th Infantry Regiment
in the morning pressed home
an attack against the Communists
in the area North of Hamhung.

This attack, to the North East
of Chinju, further menaces the
city as the 27th Regiment, driv-
ing from the South East, might
link up with the 25th Infantry
Regiment which is already hold-
ing positions along the Nam River
a few miles East of the city.

The Communist concentrations
along the Nakdong River in the
vicinity of Changwon, 20 miles
North of Masan, were believed to
be heavy.

In the Ulsong area, the South
Koreans made successive attacks
on strong enemy positions yester-
day.

The Communists had uncon-
firmed reports that Chinju was in the
hands of about 15,000 Communists.
—Associated Press—United Press

RAF awards
for service
in Malaya

London, August 11.
The award by The King of
14 decorations to Royal Air
Force officers and men for
distinguished service in Malaya
was announced tonight.

The awards cover the period,
December 1, 1949 to May 31,
1950.

The recipients included:
Order of the British Empire,
Military Division—Knight Com-
mander, Air Vice Marshal Francis
J. W. Mellersh; Commander,
Group Captain Patrick H. Dunn;
Officer, Wing Commander Richard
Lionel Bloodworth and Squadron
Leader Herbert John Richard.
Distinguished Flying Cross—
Flight Lieutenant Gerald W.
Hill.—Associated Press.

Reds moving
Capital
to Seoul

Tokyo, August 12.
General Douglas Mac-
Arthur's Headquarters report-
ed today that the North
Korean Communists plan to
move their capital from
Pyongyang to captured Seoul
on August 15.

A release said that the Red
aim was to demonstrate to the
world the unity of North and
South Korea and to "justify their
liberation policies."

Seoul, Korea's traditional capi-
tal, was the headquarters for the
United States occupation forces in
South Korea after the second
world war.

Pyongyang was the headquar-
ters for the Russian occupation
forces in North Korea.

The Korean Communists said
that they planned to move the
capital to Seoul some day when
they established a Soviet-style
government in North Korea in
1948.

The South Koreans inaugurated
the Republic of Korea in Seoul
on August 15, 1948—the third
anniversary of Japan's decision to
surrender. This may be why the
North Koreans want to act on the
same date.—Associated Press.

No chance for
mediation in
Korea-Lie

Copenhagen, August 12.
The Secretary-General of
the United Nations, Mr.
Trygve Lie, said on his ar-
rival here today from New
York: "As far as I can see
there is no chance for any
mediation proposals as regards
Korea."

Mr. Lie, who is on his way
from Lake Success to Oslo, told
reporters he did not believe the
Korean fighting would develop
into a global war.

"In any fighting there is, of
course, a danger that it may
spread, but I think the fighting
in Korea can be kept local."
Mr. Lie was to meet the Danish
Prime Minister before going on
to Norway. He said that no im-
portance attached to his trip. He
was "just taking a few days'
holiday."—Reuter.

suitable candidates had to be
turned away. The number of
New Territories' candidates final-
ly selected was 157.
About 300 New Territories'
labourers were repatriated to
Hong Kong by the s.s. "Au
Leun".

It was with deep regret that
the Department learnt of the
death on July 15 of Mr. Tang
Pak-kau, JP, holder of a Certifi-
cate of Honour and a Coronation
Medal.

Born in Kam Tin 75 years ago,
Mr. Tang had, in addition to his
many other public and charitable
services, been an adviser to the
District Office for nearly 50
years.

RUGS
TIENTSIN CHEMICAL
WASHED RUGS
FIRST QUALITY
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SALE
Large Assortment of
Chemical Washed &
Peking Art
RUGS
AT LOWEST PRICES
NORTH CHINA DEVELOPMENT CO.
4, Park St. O.P. (Next to Austin Rd.),
Mending & Cleaning by Expert call 54332.

BUTTER SHORTAGE
Butter Concentrate (Kam Tal
Brand) is now available at all
stores at controlled prices.
This Butter Concentrate is in
tins, and should be mixed with
water or milk to produce one
pound weight. Firmed in a
refrigerator or icebox, it is ex-
actly the same as fresh butter,
because no preservatives what-
soever are used. In tins it
will keep for years without
refrigeration—and should be
purchased now against future
shortages.

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Offers service in white Ants
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Modern Equipment and
Excellent Service.
Conveniently placed for
entertainment.

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MAXIMUM DISCOUNTS
**CARPET
INDUSTRIES**
63, Austin Rd., Kowloon.

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RUGS**
All kinds and various sizes
of Tientsin chemical washed
and Peking art rugs. Wholesale
& retail at lowest price.
CLEANING & MENDING
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Room 208 1st Floor
6 Hankow Road, Kowloon.
Tel. 58982.

Fresh GLADIOLI bulbs
ANEMONES
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Flower seeds
Vegetable seeds
"Plant-Chem" Fertilizer
"Phagnum-Moss" (For
Gardens and seedlings)
Collapsible paper, bags
and colored ribbons.
Book your ROSES for November delivery
—latest Novelties, very large flowers.
Van der Vende
Exclusive P. E. Agents—
**ANGLO-CHINESE TRADING
CO.**
Suit 4, Pedder Bldg. 3rd fl.
Opposite Hongkong Hotel, 20033.

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Tientsin Mercerized
& Peking Art
RUGS
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(Opposite Telephone Bldg.)
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Black Smith Contractors and
Specialist in making Iron
Gates, Brass and Iron Wares
of all kinds.
130-132 Yee Kuk Street,
Shumshulpo, Kowloon,
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Give us a trial and convince
yourself of our
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sider in this category, send
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2 meals)
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Manager.
Tel. 55916.

JANUARY

(December 21—January 10)
Good fortune materialises through the family or marriage-partner in next few days. Result may be that you undertake a long planned journey or embark upon some course of training. Important decision made one way or the other about Tuesday.

FEBRUARY

(January 20—February 10)
Don't rush into fresh commitments or new link-ups this week. Associations made now are likely to prove permanent. On the other hand if you feel sure of your proposed associate, clinch the deal not later than Tuesday.

MARCH

(February 10—March 20)
Chances are that some scheme dear to your heart is held up for family reasons. Maybe you are closely tied to an older person or domestic claims prove too heavy. Much patience needed if you are to come through the seven days without argument.

APRIL

(March 21—April 20)
First half of week may bring unusual personal experiences or speculative gains. Later—from Wednesday onward—you may be closely tied to routine work. Some business difficulty that you believed settled crops up once more.

MAY

(April 21—May 20)
This might be a fateful week in your home life or personal affairs. Appearance of a former friend does much to reorientate your ideas. Later, a stormy period in which women play a leading part.

JUNE

(May 21—June 20)
Life goes by pleasantly but largely uneventfully. If you have journeys to make or important letters to write get them over early in week. Curious reshuffles among your circle of friends may lead to some pretty problems later.

JULY

(June 21—July 20)
Before you tie yourself down in any way be quite sure what you are doing. Some likelihood that you would sign a long-term contract that might impede your progress later in year. For the moment finances should be good, stroke of luck likely late in week.



When "Childhood Constipation" accompanies your child's cold—give dependable Castoria. Made especially for children, this thorough, effective laxative is so gentle, it won't upset sensitive digestive systems. Contains no harsh drugs. Will not cause griping or discomfort. Castoria is so pleasant tasting, children love it, take it readily!



Delicious VITAMIN DRINK!

'AKTA-VITE' is delicious served with either hot or cold milk. It may also be added to (not cooked with) cereal, fruit or any other dessert. Children find it a tasty spread on bread and butter.

'AKTA-VITE' is released to the Medical Profession as an ethical product and is available in a set and 20 cc. jars, sufficient for up to 30 days' treatment.

AKTA-VITE

W. R. LOXLEY & CO. (CHINA) LTD.
Telephone 34165

WHAT THE STARS FORETELL

By R. H. Naylor

In this weekly series of articles, one of the world's foremost experts in predicting the future gives his opinions on what you personally can expect in the weeks and months to come.

Look for your birth period below and find the general indications for the week. Note that these observations are made according to the Zodiacal Signs and do not exactly coincide with the Calendar Month. For example, January covers December 21-January 19.

AUGUST

(July 21—August 21)
Venus enters your Sun-Sign this week—always a portent of somewhat easier times or happier circumstances. Probably you feel in better trim physically, more self-confident than recently. It should be possible to clear up outstanding financial and business problems.

SEPTEMBER

(August 22—September 22)
A week of much material activity and some achievement. Gains likely to be made through revival of old associations or through a relative. Financially up and down period, but you might have definite good luck about Tuesday.

OCTOBER

(September 23—October 23)
Do your best to shake off nervous worry and anxiety this week. Much depends on how quickly you can adjust yourself to changing circumstances. Likely to be a week of opportunity if you have the necessary "drive" and initiative.

NOVEMBER

(October 24—November 23)
Two problems claim your attention this week. One concerns a longstanding investment or money that has been tied up in trust. The second may coincide with the reappearance of a friend who has been in difficulties recently.

DECEMBER

(November 23—December 20)
If you have been considering business changes, now is the time to get them underway. Some good fortune connected with overseas friends or some benefit through a legal action may make the way easier. News that would affect your activities over the next few months likely on Tuesday.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 13: FOR MOST OF US: Take an optimistic view of life and plan adventure or change this morning. Good for all forms of social activities. **FOR LUCK TODAY WEAR OR USE:** Bright-yellow, 1, Diamond.

BIRTHDAY FORECAST: This coming year of life is likely to be one of the most important you have had for a long time. It looks as though you are entering upon an entirely new phase of existence. Before you are a year older you are likely to have tried out many new schemes and to have changed your ideas on more than one point.

Don't hesitate to take risks, to start out upon your own or to try out a new job. You will probably get what backing you need from someone for whom you have worked in the past or from an influential friend. From a financial angle it will be an easy year although not one of outstanding prosperity.

Don't lose time. The sooner you get your new ideas tried out and changes made, the better. If you can launch new ventures before October, there is a good chance of their bringing in returns fairly quickly. If you wait until after Christmas, the whole problem of living will be a little more difficult.

You can safely trust to your intuition in 1950/51. Inspirations will be more plentiful than usual and if your work is at all creative you should have a very successful year. Again and again in 1950/51 you will find that your sixth sense is working well.

It will be an unusual year in your personal life and the link-ups make in 1950/51 will pro-

bably be very different from those already in existence. The most important ties this year will be based on intellectual affinity rather than physical attraction. You should also be in the good graces of older people who can do a good deal to help you.

MONDAY, AUGUST 14: FOR MOST OF US: Energising and encouraging influences at work this morning. Somewhat dangerous though for finance. Don't speculate. **FOR LUCK TODAY WEAR OR USE:** Dull Red, 9, Bloodstone.

BIRTHDAY FORECAST: You can set out upon this new year of life with a good heart. Although you will have certain difficulties to face, yet on the whole the outlook is encouraging. You will probably be in the mood for adventure and able to make a success of whatever you attempt.

Your health and vitality should be at a high level this year, so don't hesitate to take on work that may be a little more arduous than that to which you have been accustomed. You are not likely to be held up in whatever you tackle in the next few months, but bear in mind that new schemes may entail lowered income for the time being.

Indeed, finance will be your main worry this year. Expenses are likely to mount up and you may be in extravagant mood. Better go over your budget carefully from time to time and particularly in September of 1950 and March 1951.

If you are an out-of-doors enthusiast, you will enjoy yourself this year. If you have any interest in sport there is an amusing time ahead. But in social matters better be careful. Don't try to keep up with people who have more money than you have.

It is a good year for marriage and for falling in love. If you do marry in the next few months it will probably be at short notice and against the wishes of your friends. If already settled, this will be a lively year in the family circle, though there may be more than one controversy about money.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 15: FOR MOST OF US: Take life seriously and rather slowly. Anything that does well today will entail careful thought and considered action. Good for clearing up family problems. **FOR LUCK TODAY WEAR OR USE:** Soft Brown, 8, Jade.

BIRTHDAY FORECAST: Life will proceed on rather unexpected lines in the next few months. Changes in the near future are likely to take you out of your present groove. But at the same time they will lead you back into a routine or an environment where you were some years ago. In short, ties with the past become deeper and stronger in 1950/51.

So it looks as though you will move about a good deal between now and the end of September

and then settle down well and truly. By the early days of 1951 you will probably have dug yourself into some comfortable job or way of living. The early months of 1951 will bring much to do with old friends and former associates.

If you have any specialised skill, be sure you will be able to put it to good use this year. In the morning, somewhat dangerous though for finance. Don't speculate. **FOR LUCK TODAY WEAR OR USE:** Dull Red, 9, Bloodstone.

It may be that you will have a good deal to do with houses or property this year. If you get a chance to buy your own house, take it if you can.

There is some likelihood that you may get a legacy in the form of property before the end of the year.

Older people loom large in your life this year and, if unmarried, a romance that you believed dead may come to life again. If already married, it looks as though you may be either living with relatives or visiting them many times during the 12 months.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16: FOR MOST OF US: A pleasant and mildly helpful day. Particularly good for shopping, social interviews. **FOR LUCK TODAY WEAR OR USE:** Pale Grey, 5, Topaz.

BIRTHDAY FORECAST: Although this coming year may not live long in your memory, it should be pleasant enough to live through. In 1950/51 you are likely to enjoy life more than you have done for some time. You will make many friends, to travel a little. Financially, too, it should be a comfortable period.

Don't attempt too many changes. A few reshuffles would be worthwhile, but on the whole you would be wise to stay in your present environment until the end of the year. If you have to make changes of any moment, time them for just before Christmas.

In material matters it should be a good year. You may have "gambler's luck" in the next six months. Also, pleasant little windfalls and "bonuses" will come your way between now and the New Year.

Socially it may well be an important period. Your personal popularity will increase and you should make some very useful friends. A middle-aged man who has influence in your particular circle takes a kindly interest in you in about six months time.

The younger you are, the better your chances of romantic adventure or engagement this year. But it will also be a happy time for the middle-aged and those already settled. In some way young people contribute, a good deal to the family happiness and success in 1950/51.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 17: FOR MOST OF US: Beware misunderstandings and muddle in the early hours of the day. Anything that is planned or left until the evening or better still, until tomorrow. **FOR LUCK TODAY WEAR OR USE:** Lavender, 7, Opal.

BIRTHDAY FORECAST: In many ways this will be an interesting year but it is not likely to be an easy one. Many of your carefully laid plans are likely to go wrong in the next few months. At the same time, your friends and associates behave in curious fashion or mislead you to some extent.

Better not make impulsive changes. However restless or discontented you may be, put 'up with your present surroundings a little longer. If you must take another job, move house, or change your way of living, do so a few weeks before your next birthday.

Financially there seems little to worry about; your problems will be of a personal rather than a business nature. Provided you do not speculate rashly or confide too easily in unreliable people, all should be well.

If you have any interest in art, music or the occult, it will undoubtedly be stimulated this year. It looks as though something will happen with strange types.

Indeed, new friendships begun this year will be of somewhat unusual kind. You may plunge into an association that is largely idealistic with someone who is a professional artist or musician. If unmarried, marriage chances are a little doubtful; you may find that the other person concerned is already tied up in some way.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 18: FOR MOST OF US: Good day for anything but purely personal problems. Arrange interviews that matter, clear up financial problems. **FOR LUCK TODAY WEAR OR USE:** Cardinal Red, 3, Amethyst.

BIRTHDAY FORECAST: You can settle down to enjoy life this year. What happens to you in 1950/51 will be largely fortunate. Indeed, in the financial and business sense it may well be a "bumper" year.

Yes, you could go up in the world in the coming 12 months. It should be easy to make money, to become better known socially, to find happiness in marriage. What problems you may have this year will be largely personal and of an unimportant nature.

So if you have been planning to take a new job or set 'up on your own, set about it without delay. You should have new schemes well in hand before Christmas if you are at all energetic. Good results and a larger income should materialise towards Easter.

Don't hesitate to travel. If it seems necessary, in any case, change of premises or house move is likely this year. It would be foolish to stay put through apathy or lack of enterprise. Your success in 1950/51 depends largely on how adaptable and resourceful you are.

In personal affairs, too, take a chance. If thinking of marriage, go ahead without delay. If you are already married, consider how you can improve the family standard of comfort. What few difficulties may arise in the home would have something to do with disagreeable women in the family.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 19: FOR MOST OF US: A stormy and possibly adventurous day, but much might be accomplished. Be on the alert to cope with emergencies, sudden changes. **FOR LUCK TODAY WEAR OR USE:** Royal Blue, 4, Diamond.

BIRTHDAY FORECAST: However methodical you may be as a rule, abandon any rigid plans for the near future. Between now and Christmas you will probably have to make more than one readjustment in your affairs, deal with emergencies, strange situations.

It is, however, a year of promise. If you are sufficiently courageous and adaptable, your success may be outstanding in 1950/51. But if you hesitate, refuse to tackle the unusual or the difficult, you may well be frustrated and disappointed by your next birthday.

There seems little need to worry about the financial angle. Whatever you do in 1950/51 is not likely to affect your standard of comfort. True, life may have a little more danger, in it than normally, but you are not likely to be seriously upset by it.

Travel is very likely and you need not hesitate to go abroad. If you do undertake a long journey, you may have to do so at very short notice. Better keep yourself a free agent, at any rate until February 1951.

Personal life should be exciting and adventurous. If you are now fancy-free, you may plunge into a tense and romantic love affair within a few months. Whether marriage would follow or not is a problem that is difficult to unravel. If already married, better resist the urge to take part in unusual adventures that may disturb the harmony of your home.

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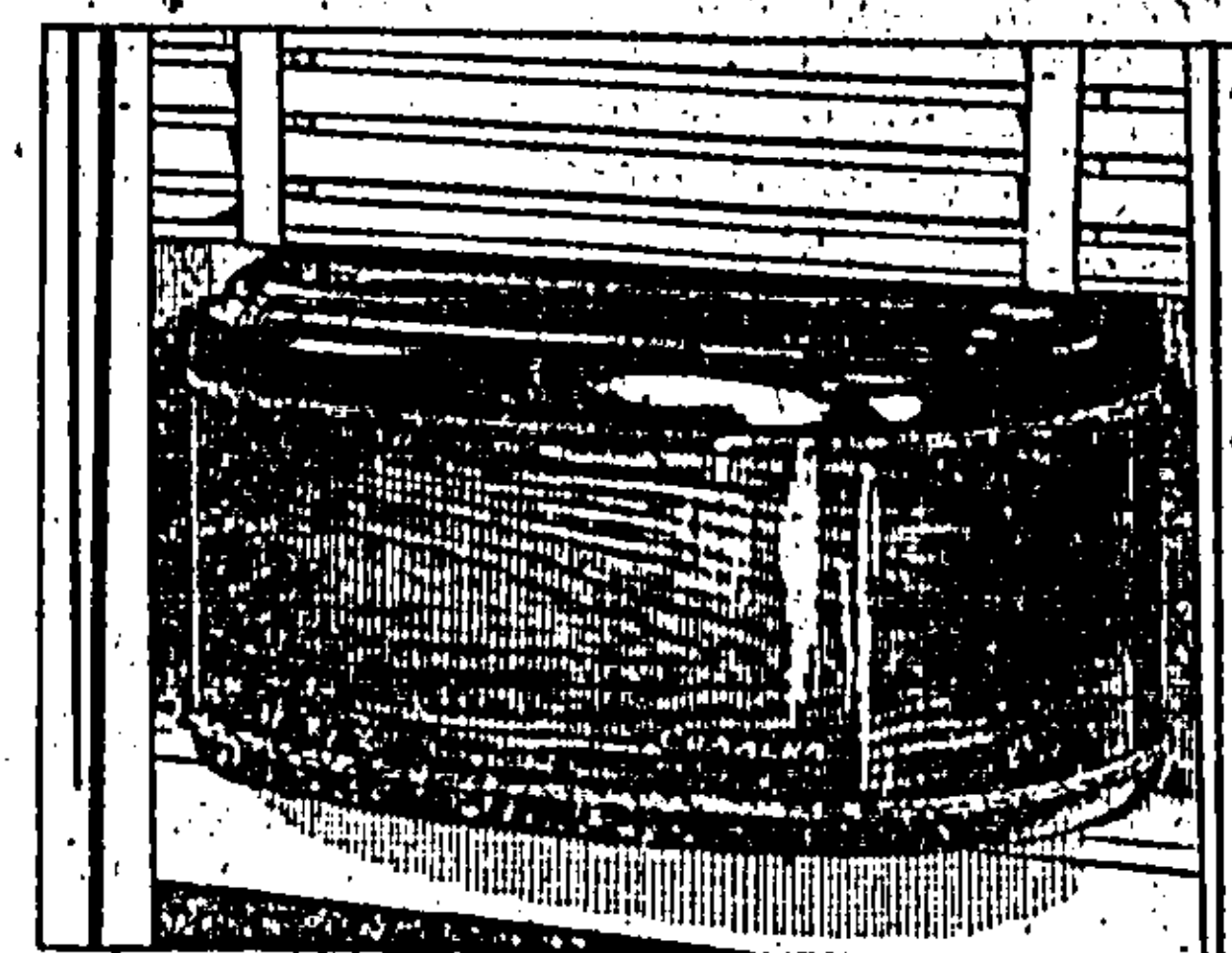
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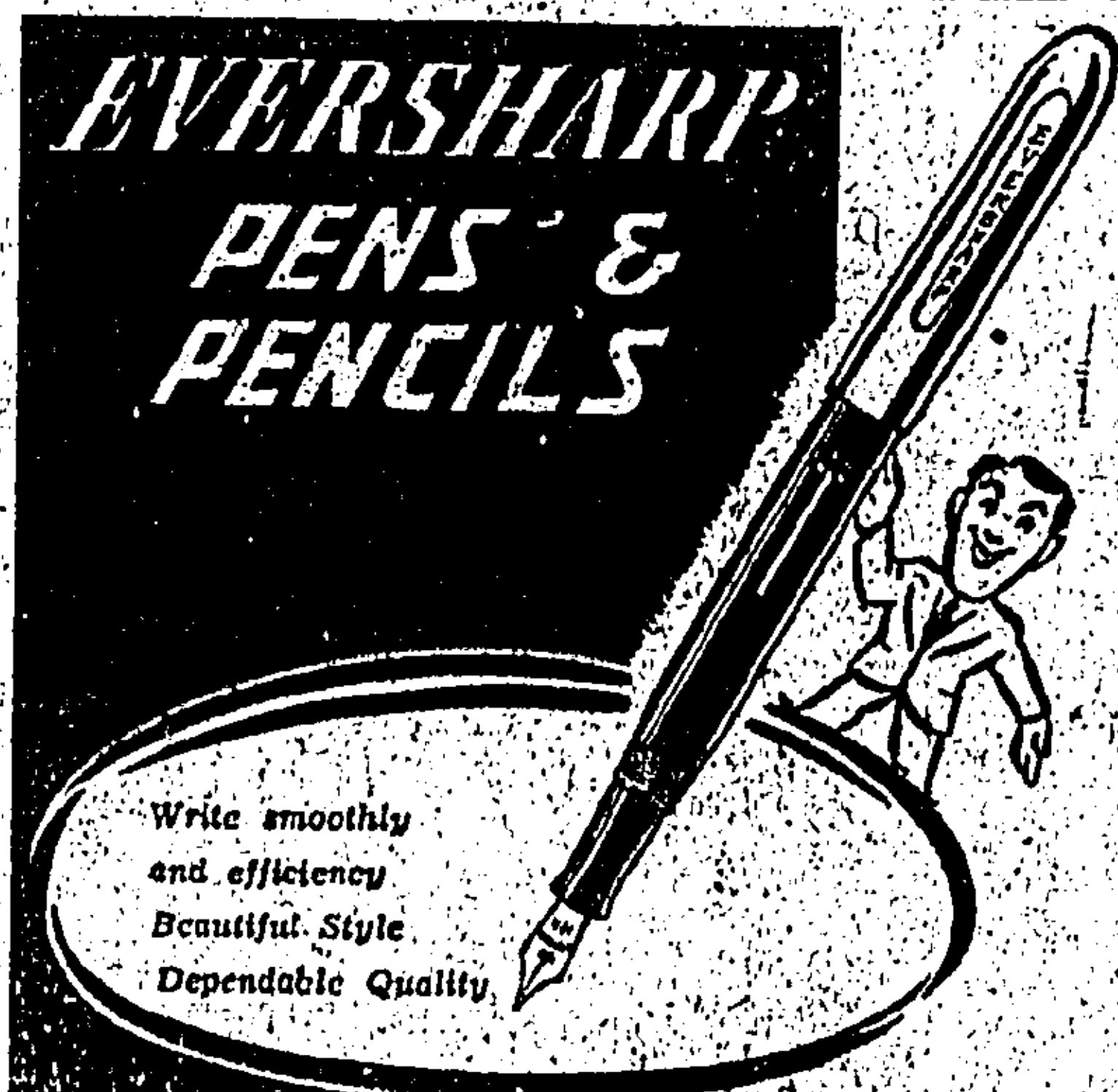


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MALAYANS ARE UNEASY ABOUT KOREA, FEAR SPREAD OF WAR

Singapore, August 11.

Uneasy speculation on the chances of the Korean war spreading. South dominates the political thinking by the leaders of all communities in Malaya today.

The note of cautious optimism consistently struck by the British Commissioner-General for South East Asia, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, in recent broadcasts has evidently failed to kindle any confidence that the war can be localised.

Public opinion in South East Asia is inevitably complicated by the special factors which are not present in the West.

The issue of "Democracy versus Communism," which appears as straightforward to American and British minds, takes on many facets here.

Very little comment has appeared in the local Indian press over the Indian Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru's, mediation move. The Chinese newspapers have been outspoken in criticising any action which, they believe, tends to undermine the authority of the United Nations. The Malay Press has given no support to the mediation proposals.

But this does not mean that the Asian mind, as reflected in Malaya, is happy over the emergence of a situation in which the Asian peoples should appear to be faced with a simple choice between Communism and the West.

Third force

Many Asians, particularly the younger intellectuals, hold to the belief, voiced recently by the Indian Socialist leader, Jayaprakash Narain, that South East Asian countries should try to form a "third force" with a policy of benevolent but watchful neutrality towards the Western Powers.

Burma and Indonesia are the chief protagonists of this belief. An eminent Chinese Socialist here has emphasised that the root of the "Asian problem" is not Communist agitation but land hunger and the fact that the Japanese invasion showed the Orient that the white races were not invincible.

Allied with this is the widespread Asian resentment against Western "colonialism," which appears to some of them to take a long time to die.

There is the belief, of dissatisfied intellectuals that Asian nationalism is less localised than the European variety, since millions of Asians regard themselves as Asians before they are Burmese, Malays or Indonesians.

Migration throughout the centuries has blurred the outline of race until religious differences remain as perhaps the only barrier to assimilation.

Red advantage

Communism is able to capitalise on all these considerations, and it is against this background that the peoples of Malaya are contemplating the events in Korea and Indo-China.

Local Chinese leaders in private frequently point out that the Soviet bloc officially recognises the Ho Chi Minh regime (Vietnam) while the West recognises the French-backed Government of the ex-Emperor, Bao Dai (Vietnam).

If once the entry of Chinese Communist armies into Indo-China were made on the formal invitation of Ho Chi Minh, it is by no means certain that Asian nations would react with the same unanimity in defence of the Bao Dai regime as they did in the case of the Republic of Korea.

This is particularly so since neither India nor Indonesia recognises Bao Dai.—Reuter.

RUSSIAN SPHYNX IN TOKYO

Washington, August 11.

Soviet Embassy officials declined to comment today on a report that Russia would resume her seat in the Far Eastern Commission only if the Korean situation or a Japanese peace treaty were discussed.

There was no indication in official quarters here that Russia would return to the Far Eastern Commission while Nationalist China remained a member.

The Soviet delegation walked out of the FEC on January 19 after the Commission had turned down a Russian proposal to unseat Nationalist China.

The Russian delegation, while it has taken no part in subsequent Far Eastern Commission meetings, has maintained constant contact with its activities by collecting all official documents.

The feeling among some delegations was that Russia would resume her seat at any time she considered it opportune to do so, irrespective of the presence of the Chinese Nationalist representative.

This belief was supported by Russia's return to the Security Council.

The Far Eastern Commission has been in informal recess for the past six weeks, but will resume its regular fortnightly meeting in September.—Reuter.

Another U.S. spy arrest

Washington, August 11.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation today made a seventh arrest in connection with its roundup of Americans accused of giving atom bomb secrets to Russia.

The Justice Department announced that FBI agents in New York had taken into custody Mrs. Ethel Greenglass Rosenberg, aged 34.

She is the wife of Julius Rosenberg and the sister of David Greenglass, both of whom were arrested last month on charges of obtaining highly classified atomic information for Russia.

The Director of the FBI, Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, said that Mrs. Rosenberg, the mother of two children, was charged with conspiring with her husband and others to recruit her brother David Greenglass, into the alleged spy ring.

Greenglass has been charged with giving atomic secrets to Julius Rosenberg and to Harry Gold, a Philadelphia chemist, while Greenglass was stationed at the Los Alamos (New Mexico) A-bomb project as a soldier in 1945.—Reuter.

News agency withdraws report

Berlin, August 11.

The official East German news agency in the Soviet Zone of Germany, ADN, has withdrawn a report that the East German Government was sending to Russia the results of an investigation into allegations that American planes dropped incendiary bombs in the Soviet Zone.

The report was withdrawn an hour after it was issued by the news agency. The original statement said that the Soviet Government would examine the results of the investigations and "inform the German Democratic Republic of the best means to protect the population against such criminal plots."

Mr. John J. McCloy, the United States High Commissioner, said that the Communist bomb charges were a lie. He said it was difficult to tell the true motives behind the charges, but the method belonged to the Hitlerian use of the "Big Lie."

"I am sure no one will believe these ridiculous statements," he added. "No one yet knows what it may lead to, but if the Communists found incendiary bombs in East Germany, they were placed there by themselves."

Bombs dropped

On Monday the East German Information Service said that three incendiary bombs had been dropped by American planes in the province of Saxony-Anhalt.

A few weeks ago the East German alleged that American planes had dropped Colorado beetles over East German provinces in an unsuccessful attempt to ruin crops. This claim was also described by American officials as completely unfounded and irresponsible.

Three hours after withdrawing its report about the bombs, the East German news agency carried "the first spontaneous workers' and farmers' resolutions protesting against the criminal attack on our peaceful economy."

Reuter.

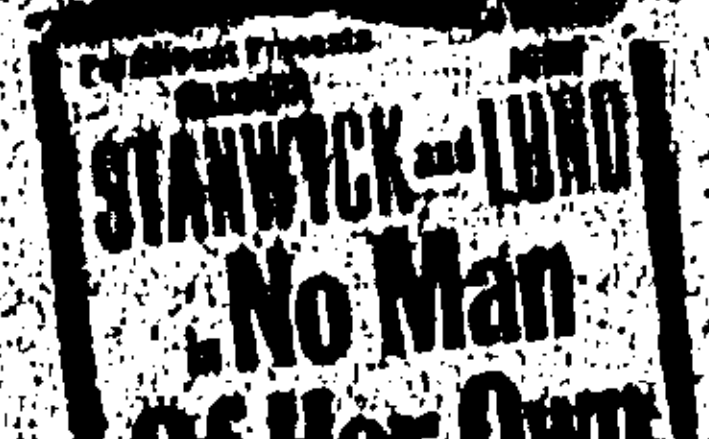
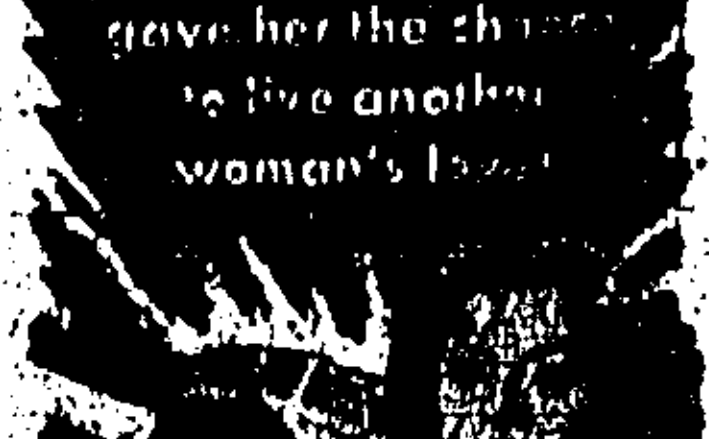
NENNI TO ATTEND PEACE CONGRESS

Rome, August 11.

Signor Pietro Nenni, the Italian pro-Communist Socialist leader, will leave for Budapest on August 15 to attend the World Congress of Partisans of Peace. The Party announced here tonight.

He will go to Prague after the Congress to preside over an international jury set up to award three "Peace Prizes"—Reuter.

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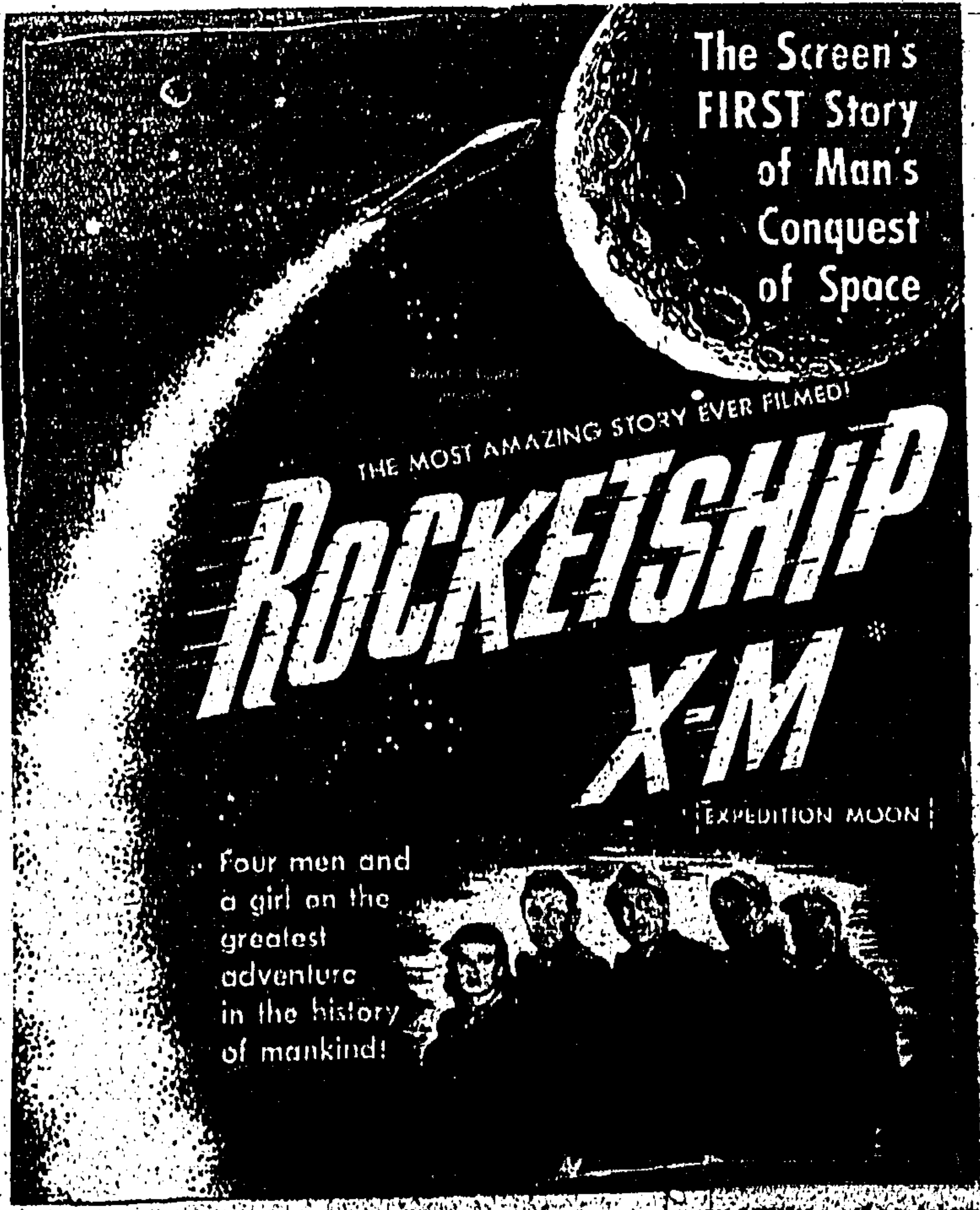
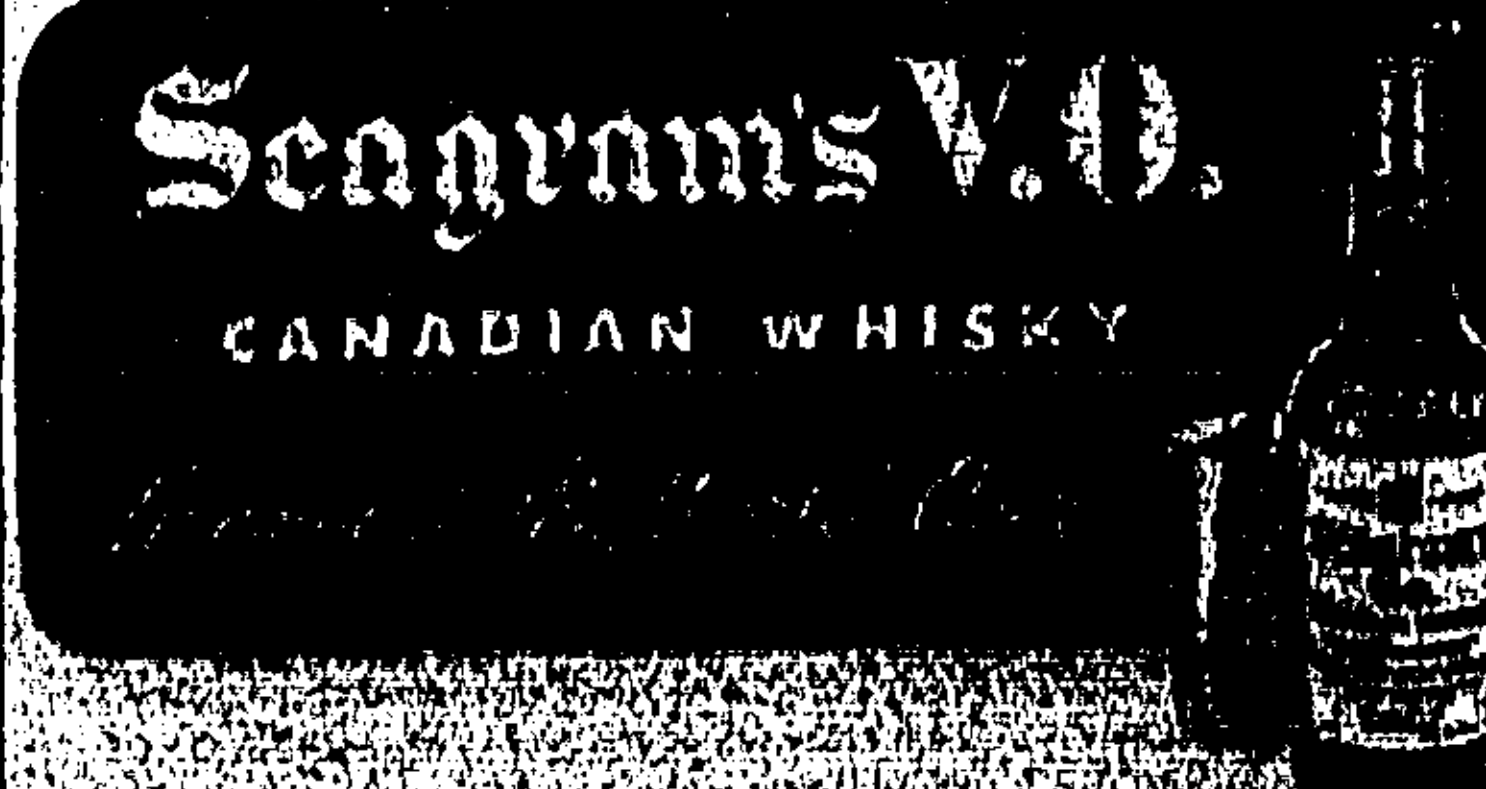
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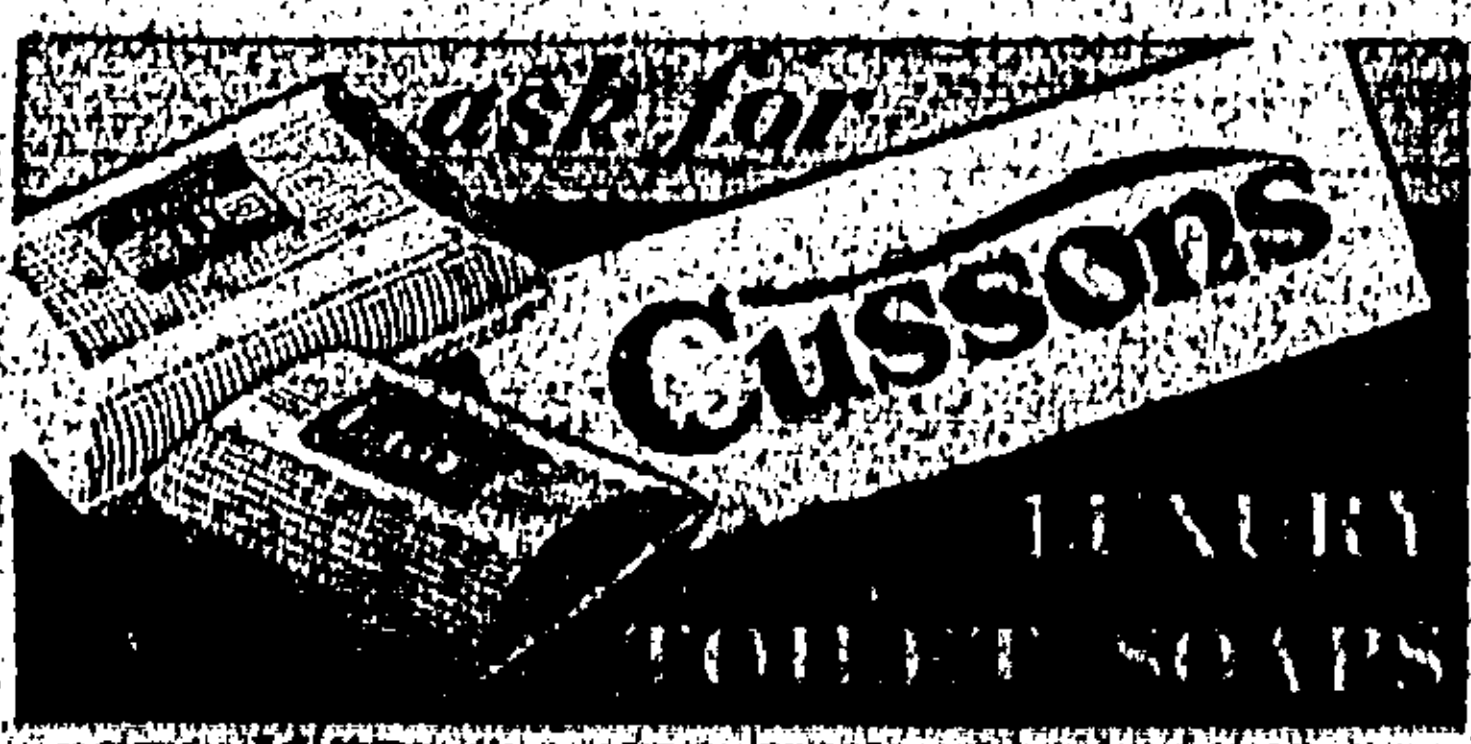


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Attlee for U.S.

Members of Parliament are speculating on the chances that Mr. Attlee may take advantage of the summer recess to pay a special visit to Washington for discussions with President Truman.

It is suggested that Mr. Flench, the French Premier, would join such a meeting.

Although Mr. Attlee only recently turned down a suggestion that he should visit America, it is being pointed out that at the same time he also rejected the idea of a special broadcast to the nation—a decision which he reversed later.

Council of State

There is also talk at Westminster among Opposition members, with which some Government supporters agree, that if the international situation gets worse, Mr. Attlee should advise the King to establish a Council of State, to include not only Ministers but also Mr. Churchill, Mr. Eden and Mr. Clement Davies, the Liberal leader.

It is being argued that the Kremlin's aggressive tactics should be met by a non-partisan attitude in Parliament to the country's defence and foreign policies. By setting up a "Council of all the Talents," the Government would be able to draw on Mr. Churchill's unrivalled experience and the need for forming a coalition.

Another point now made is that if big new sacrifices are to be called for—as seems inevitable sooner or later—it would be better to act on a national rather than a party basis.

At the moment the idea is unlikely to commend itself to the Prime Minister. He will be ready, however, it is thought, to take Mr. Churchill and Mr. Eden into his confidence on the facts of the general political and military situation.

Hopes of no budget

The latest suggestion in the Westminster Lobby is that an autumn Budget may be necessary. The reason for this unwelcome prediction is that quite manifestly rather substantial increases will have to be made in defence expenditure which already stands at the formidable figure of £780 million.

Such an added burden to the existing deadweight of national expenditure certainly presents Sir Stafford Cripps with an anxious problem; but if the present boom continues he may be able to avoid the dire expenditure of an autumn Budget after all.

Meanwhile the chiefs of staff are urgently preparing proposals for increasing defence equipment, with special regard to assisting in Korea.

LONDON LETTER

The new Commons

On the morning of May 11, 1941 Mr. Churchill stood in a place familiar to him for many years—and as he gazed around he wept.

For he was gazing on the wreckage of the House of Commons debating chamber, smashed by a German bomb a few hours before. First came an oil bomb, which set the place ablaze, then a high explosive bomb, which shattered the historic hall. As he gazed at the still-smoking wreckage he said to an official, "It must be rebuilt exactly as it was. And we must not lose a day's sittings."

In October the Members of the House of Commons will move into the chamber that has been built to replace the one destroyed in 1941. This new Commons represents a remarkable feat of adaptation and "make-do" for Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, and his brother, Adrian, have fitted the chamber into the gap left by the old.

Using every modern device, they have succeeded in presenting a chamber which at any rate appears to be much greater in size and it has certainly many amenities which were absent from the old. There are hidden loudspeakers which should make the speeches audible and thus do away with one of the greatest criticisms of the old chamber.

The lighting is gentler and yet brighter, the ventilation based on the most modern principles, is greatly improved, and the new chamber will have the most up-to-date air conditioning system in the country. Heated strips of metal under the floor will ensure that Members have warm feet on the coldest of days.

Newcomers to the place will be struck mainly by the spaciousness of the chamber, with its sweeping galleries including more than twice the old accommodation for the public. But with one of those little peculiarities to which Parliament clings so tenaciously at times, there will be seating room for only about two-thirds of the elected Members.

King can't enter

Because of the age-old tradition—dates from the time of King Charles I—that the Sovereign shall not enter the Commons chamber the King cannot open the new building. Instead, he, with the Queen, will go to Westminster Hall—which is neutral territory—and receive from both Lords and Commons the address of congratulation on the rebuilding of his Palace of Westminster. Parliament prides itself on the "civilian" nature of its ceremonial and the almost complete absence of uniforms.

This ceremony will be, no exception.

The King will drive up in a car without escort, and, in morning dress, will receive the two Addresses.

The Speaker and the Lord Chancellor will provide the only touch of colour, for they will wear their black-and-gold State robes, which are worn only when the Sovereign is present. They will arrive at Westminster Hall in procession, each preceded by his Mace.

The moment the King's arrival is announced the two Mace-bearers will step forward and cover the glittering "naubles" with red cloth. This is to demonstrate that the delegation of the King's authority to the Speaker and the Lord Chancellor, which the possession of the Maces denotes, no longer runs, for the presence of the King in the chamber cannot be delegated.

It will be for the Lord Chancellor and the Speaker to read out the Loyal Addresses—and, incidentally, it will be one of the relatively rare occasions on which the title of Mr. Speaker's ancient office will be justified, for, for many years, for the Commons as a body. The Speaker of all the Commonwealth countries which have Parliaments have been invited to attend the ceremony. Such a gathering of "First Commons" has never before been held in the Commonwealth's long history.

"Central's" Jubilee

Merrillily it has not happened in a long time, but should it come about that London, set upon by an enemy on foot, I think the citizenry would go into battle with the cry "Mina-dooer!" ringing from their lips.

The possibility comes to mind because the central line of the Underground railway is currently celebrating its golden jubilee and "Mina-dooer" is pre-eminently a subway word.

Others will write about the great engineering feat of the Underground and the boon it has been these last 50 years to the 2,000,000,000 passengers who have used it. Here we are concerned with a particular by-product of the tube, which is that, however haphazardly and independently the tube may behave on the Metropolitan surface, underground and to the cry "Mina-dooer!" he is a wonderfully disciplined, single-minded being.

The origin of "Mina-dooer" is interesting. It would appear that William Church, now 74 and one-time Mayor of Hammersmith, first uttered it when an early Underground train chugged along between Shepherd's Bush and the Bank. William was a gateman.

Bus to Britain

Festival of Britain visitors from Western Europe may "begin their journey" shortly by boarding a London double-decker bus in their own streets—to gain information.

Last week four such buses drove on the Horse Guards Parade for an official send-off by Mr. Herbert Morrison and the Ambassadors of the countries they are to visit. The conveyance has already set out on its 4,000-mile Continental trip.

Citizens of big towns from Oslo to Marseilles will mount the buses to see the festival display and put their travel queries to the staff of specialists. At the various "stops" 100,000 guide books, area folders and other types of "Visit Britain" literature will be distributed.

Manchester's attractions are well featured in this publicity.

Diamond boom

War-fitters, inflation and devaluation are causing one of the biggest diamond booms in history. When choice stones come up for auction, private buyers often bid 30 per cent. more than professional traders are prepared to offer.

London dealers in Hutton Garden, acting for clients, are paying record prices. At Christie's £23,000 was recently paid for a necklace. Value of diamonds after devaluation increased by 20 per cent. and some stones by 40 to 50 per cent.

Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, head of De Beers, has estimated the value of diamonds sold so far this year at £22,000,000. Sales for the whole of 1948—a record year—were £38,000,000.

Mr. J. C. Ginder, president of the London Diamond Manufacturers' Association, who has been attending a meeting of the international body at Amsterdam, tells me that the general opinion is that diamond prices will continue to increase. In Antwerp, a big diamond trading centre, there has been an increasing tendency since the Korean trouble for owners to hold on to their diamonds.

Law to the rescue

Less prosperous members of London's clubs who are finding it increasingly difficult to meet their annual subscription, may take some consolation from the fact that the new Companies Act provides them with additional safeguards against attempts to increase their subscriptions.

The London Press Club, which recently attempted to increase its annual subscription, which has not been raised for many years, came up against an unexpected "snag" in the new Companies Act.

An extraordinary general meeting held last April passed a motion to increase the subscription, 54 members voting for and 27 against. The chairman, Mr. Frank Betts, declared the motion carried. A demand for a poll was made and in view of questions arising out of interpretations of the rules the matter was submitted to the club's solicitors for advice and a ruling.

The solicitors advised that it is now legally necessary to secure an assenting vote, totalling 75 per cent. of the members entitled to vote in order to carry a motion to change the rules. So the motion was lost and the members came up again for consideration by the club committee.

Too old at 30?

Labour Exchanges here have an increasingly difficult task in placing women over 40 in certain kinds of employment.

This seems to apply particularly to women who may be experienced in shorthand—typists. From an acute shortage of office workers of that kind there is now a glut. The various schools have been turning out a steady stream of shorthand-typists for the past two or three years, and there have now come in full spate on to the labour market.

Wages are much lower than they used to be because supply is outstripping demand and the accent is once more on youth, to the detriment of older women. What happens is that the firms prefer their shorthand-typists young in order that they may train them in their own business methods. Another handicap from which the older women suffer is that employers are not prepared to pay them at rates commensurate with their higher age.



WINDSOR PATTERN SILVER PLATE CUTLERY

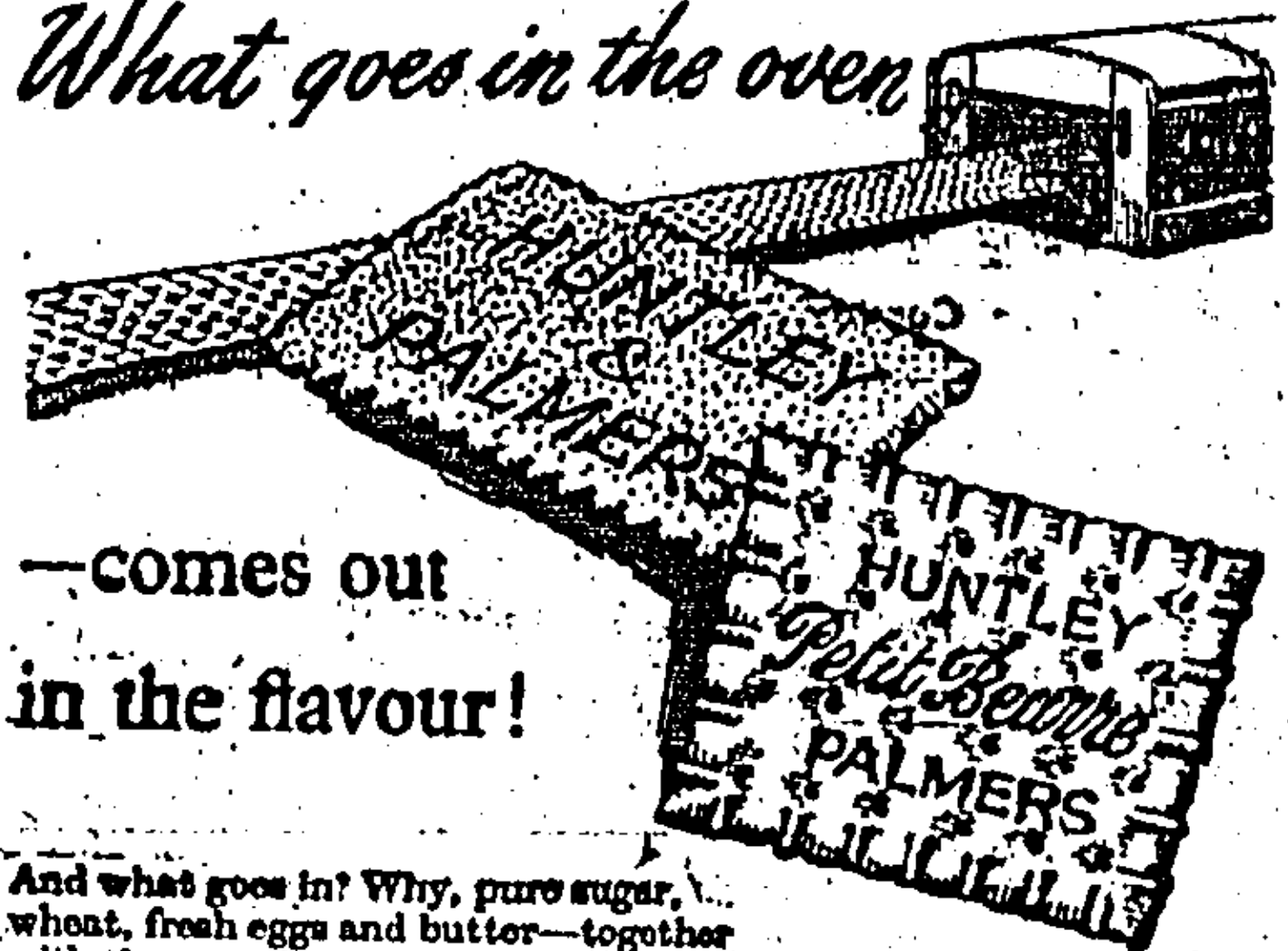
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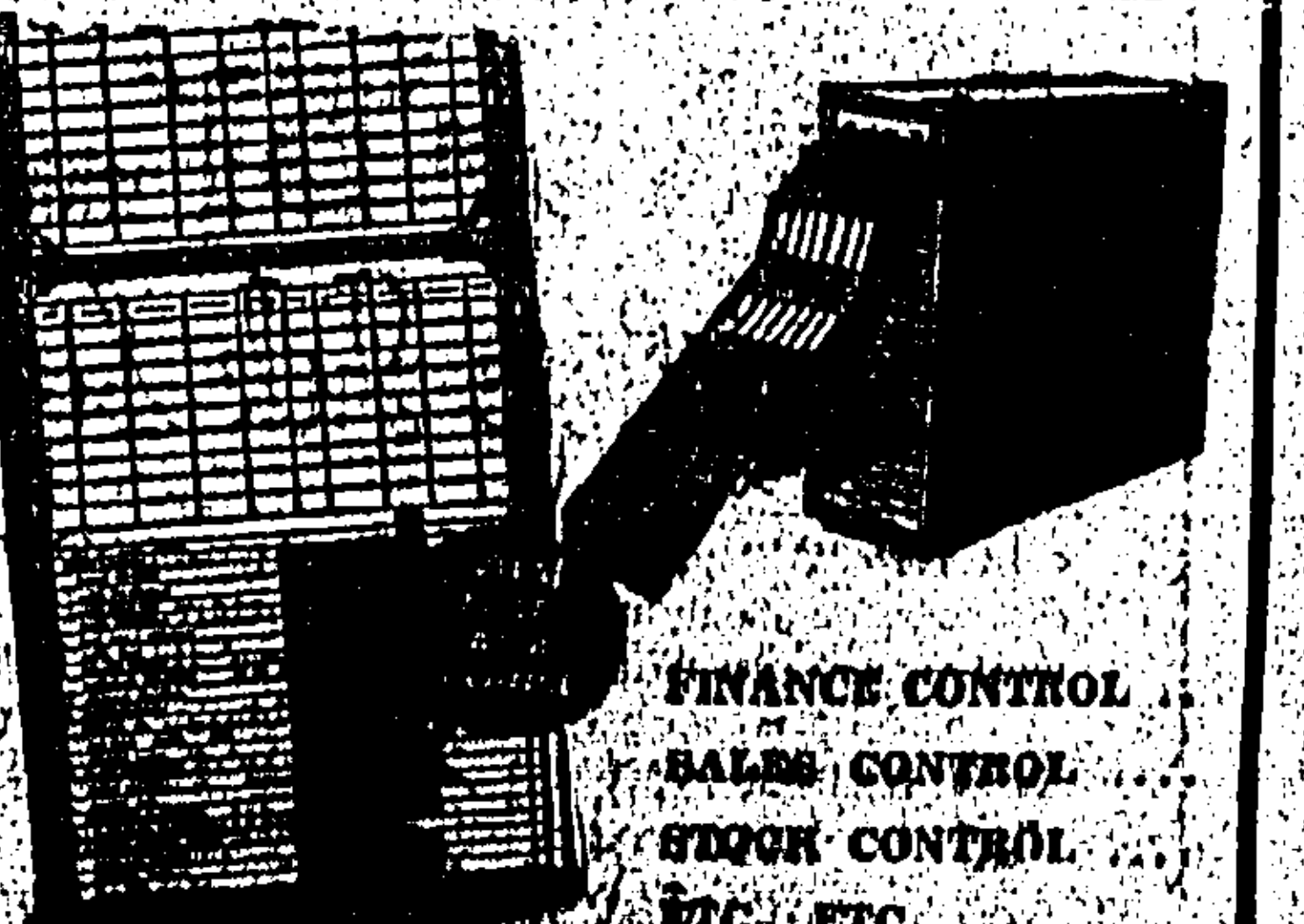
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What the CHINESE PRESS is saying

Korean problem

KUNG SHEUNG YAT PO: The American forces in Korea have finally managed to establish a firm line along the entire front. This and the failure of the North Korean forces to achieve a swift occupation of the whole country has now given the United Nations forces a much needed breathing spell.

International Communist policy today still restricted to causing racial and internal disturbances. Soviet Russia will not launch an outright attack until she is certain that the Western front has been confused and weakened. She is also not yet fully prepared for an all-out attack. When she is, there is no doubt that the Soviet Union will start a third world war.

Slowly but steadily the United Nations will cope with and solve the Korean problem. This time the Communists will not escape their responsibility for waging an aggressive war against a peaceful state.

As the current Communist policy for world domination is confined to the political and economic spheres, the Soviet Union may be forced to abandon her efforts in Korea, withdraw into the background, and instigate unrest and disturbances in other vulnerable spots.

War or peace

TA KUNG PAO: War or peace depends on the United Nations. This organisation must make the decision.

Stop Getting Up Nights Younger

Getting up early, burning incense, and drinking tea are the traditional habits of the Chinese people. These habits are not only good for health but also for the mind. The Chinese people are known for their wisdom and their ability to work hard. They are also known for their love of family and their respect for their elders. These habits are the foundation of the Chinese culture and they are the reason why the Chinese people are so successful in many fields.

World-war

HONG KONG TIMES: If world war breaks out, the Soviet Union will be defeated. Soviet Russia would have to fight in the Middle East and in Turkey. In these places, defence is less difficult than attack as both are merely corridors, making the operation of big armies ineffective.

The democrats would be able to use small arms and small forces—and perhaps small atomic bombs to halt any Soviet advance in Turkey particularly the remnants would be able to hold out for a great length of time against a Soviet offensive.

In World War II, Russia fought on only one front. In a third world war she would be opposed on all fronts. She would be required to send forces to the Middle East, to the Far East, and to the Pacific. This would be a heavy burden for her to bear.

Should war erupt elsewhere in Asia, the result would be disastrous for Hong Kong's industry and trade. Hong Kong's industrial and commercial life should unite and work out plans to save themselves.

Economic depression

WAH KIU YAT PO: Looming big under Hong Kong's superficial prosperity is an economic depression. To overcome this problem, collective action must be taken.

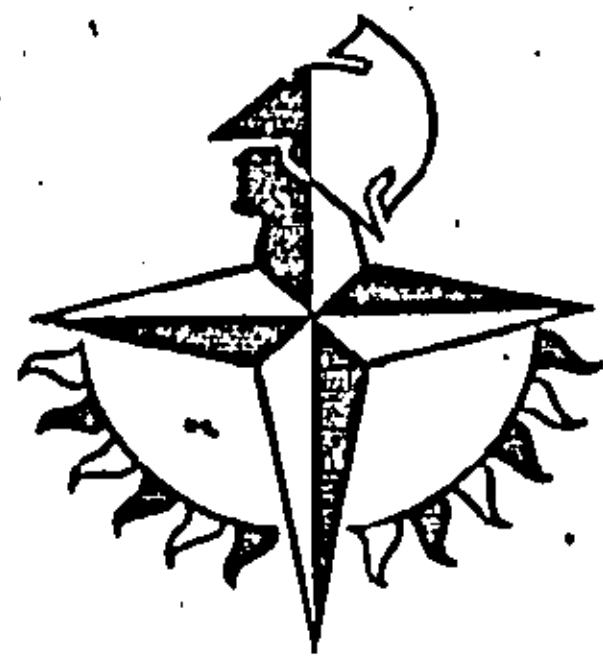
Some of the contributing factors to the present depression are the tightening up of control of imports in Communist China; lack of diplomatic relations between Britain and the new Chinese regime; and the outbreak of war in Korea.

Local industry and commerce have been hard hit as a consequence. If conditions do not improve, Hong Kong's trade prospects will continue to decline. Business began to drop when the Nationalists abandoned the mainland and has dwindled considerably further as a result of the Korean conflict.

Britain, in line with the other democracies, has placed a ban on the export of goods to Communist China. This has also had an adverse effect on local commerce.

Should war erupt elsewhere in Asia, the result would be disastrous for Hong Kong's industry and trade. Hong Kong's industrial and commercial life should unite and work out plans to save themselves.

FESTIVAL OF BRITAIN 1951



A CENTURY AGO the Great Exhibition of 1851 drew visitors to Britain from all over the world. Next year's Festival, to commemorate that event, will in its turn be remembered a hundred years from now, long after the headlines of today are forgotten. The coming Festival is the greatest ever planned. The 1851 Exhibition was confined to London, and its keynote was industrial progress; the Festival of Britain 1951 will be spread throughout the United Kingdom and will put the whole nation on show. Exhibitions in London, Glasgow and Belfast will tell the story of Britain's contribution to civilization in Science, Invention, Industry and Architecture. In addition, twenty-three centres throughout England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland will hold Festivals of the Arts. In support of this official programme there will be something of interest for the visitor to see in cities, towns and villages all over the country—from carnivals, exhibitions, pageants and traditional ceremonies to sporting events of all kinds. From May to September 1951, for five packed months, wherever he should choose to go the visitor will find **BRITAIN AT HOME TO THE WORLD**.

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BAUDOUIN TAKES OATH OF ALLEGIANCE AS REGENT OF BELGIUM

Brussels, August 11.

HK report denied in Saigon

Saigon, August 11.

A spokesman of the American Legation in Saigon today described as utterly untrue a Press report that the United States has agreed to rearm 35,000 Nationalist troops now held in French internment camps in Indo-China.

The Press report, originating in Hong Kong, had claimed that the Melby Mission, which recently made a military survey of Indo-China, had concluded such an agreement with the French and Vietnamese authorities. In Indo-China, the American spokesman said, "we know nothing of any such agreement." About 35,000 Nationalist troops who fled across the Indo-China border last December are held in several internment camps in Vietnam. They have been disarmed and are guarded except for several thousand who have volunteered for work on plantations and in coal mines.

At the same time official French sources disclosed that talks between French and American officials looking to unfreezing of Chinese assets in the United States have been broken off. The funds were to be used to pay expenses of interned Nationalists, which is costing the French Government about 7,000,000 to 10,000,000 Piastres monthly (US\$350,000 to US\$500,000 at the official rate of exchange). These sources said the talks were suspended under orders received from Paris. No formal application for the release of the Chinese funds by the United States was ever submitted—Associated Press.

Lake Success, August 11. Mr. Trygve Lie, United Nations Secretary General, and his wife, were leaving by Scandinavian Airlines today for a holiday in Norway.

He is expected to return within a few days.

Informed sources said that while Mr. Lie is in Oslo he may meet the Foreign Ministers of Norway, Denmark and Sweden to discuss the international situation.

Mrs. Lie plans to remain in their Oslo home for five or six weeks.—Associated Press.

Prince Baudouin today drove through cheering crowds, 10 deep to be appointed Regent of Belgium and take the Oath of Allegiance to the land that had rejected his father as its monarch.

Cries of "Vive Baudouin" greeted the slim, bespectacled figure wearing the uniform of a Lieutenant-General as he drove to Parliament House.

On either side of the route troops stood shoulder to shoulder.

As Baudouin raised his hand to take the Oath in the Chamber, Communist shouts of "Vive la République" and "Down with the Clergy" caused an angry scene. Prince Baudouin read the text of the Oath, apparently undisturbed by the violent scene.

When he finished applause rang through the House as all members, except the Communists, rose to their feet. Thousands of people outside cheered the Prince as he, escorted by the Presidents of the two Houses, returned to his car.

Earlier both Houses of Parliament, meeting in a joint session, ended King Leopold's reign three weeks after his return from exile. They passed the decree transferring the King's prerogatives to his son by 349 votes with eight abstentions.

In the streets of Brussels excited crowds cheered when the Prince drove to Parliament and on his return after the ceremony. He had to acknowledge thunderous cheers from time to time.

As the Prince began his task of rallying a divided people, M. Jean Duvieusart, the Prime Minister of the all-Catholic Government, after a brief meeting of the Cabinet tonight, went to the Palace and tendered the resignation of the Government to the Prince Royal.

Prince Baudouin accepted the resignation but asked that the Government carry on as a "caretaker" administration.

Hit over the head

When Prince Baudouin raised his hand in Parliament to take the Oath of Allegiance, a Communist Member interrupted the proceedings with a cry of "Vive la République." He was hit over the head by a Catholic Member.

The President of the Chamber, M. Franz Van Cauwenbergh, said a "grave offence against the Crown has been committed by a Member."

The young Prince was pale but undisturbed by the angry, violent scene.

In a grave voice, Prince Baudouin answered a speech of welcome addressed to him by the President of the Chamber.

He said: "By the Oath which I have just taken I undertake to serve Belgium in observing my constitutional duties. I hope that I will have Parliament's full support in order that I should be able, with the support of my Government, to ensure national understanding among the Belgians and ensure their welfare through the normal functioning of our national democratic institutions."

The Prince first spoke in Flemish, then repeated his speech in French.

When he finished (thunderous applause rang through the House as all Members, except the Communists, rose to their feet, clapping and cheering.

Leopold's appeal

King Leopold, in an address to the Belgian people, tonight appealed to them to recover their calm, so essential for their national concord. He asked them to maintain their traditional institutions which had safeguarded the country for 120 years.

"I am asking all Belgians to transfer their attachment to me to my beloved son. All Belgians have just agreed through my duty to me to address all Belgians, I am addressing myself chiefly to those who have remained faithful to me—to implore them to allow the country to find again the peace and the appeasement indispensable to national concord."

"This is not the moment to give vent to resentment. I am ignoring my own person in favour of the superior interests of the country. I beg you to do likewise in order that my gesture of renunciation should not be in vain."

"I thank from my heart the thousands of Belgians who have expressed their loyalty to me with such fervour. I am deeply moved by the attachment which the majority of citizens have shown to me and which they affirmed they will retain for me."

"I am asking to transfer this attachment to my beloved son. It is necessary that the unity of the nation should be maintained around him."

"It is essential that the national union should be built up around him, ignoring the past and with a sole preoccupation for the future."

"May God protect Belgium." His address was broadcast to the Belgian people.—Reuter.



'WHITE DOWNS, OLIVE BRANCHES' 'THEY'RE LUV'LY'

Indonesia peeved at Dutch action, communique says

Jakarta, August 11.

The Indonesian Government, in a communique issued tonight, declared that the recent events in Indonesia had shaken its confidence in the Dutch Government.

The communique was issued after the Indonesian Cabinet had discussed Holland's reply to its protest against the despatch of the Dutch destroyer Kortenaar to Macassar last week-end without the permission of the Indonesian authorities.

The communique accused the former Royal Netherlands Indonesian Army forces who clashed with guerrillas at Macassar last week-end of having abused their position as "guests on the territory of a friendly nation" by "continuous provocations."

The Indonesian Government, the communique said, could not accept the Netherlands' view that the despatch of the Kortenaar was an obligation resting on the Netherlands Government in view of the current abnormal conditions.

On the contrary the Indonesian Government was of the opinion that the despatch of the destroyer did not benefit friendly relations between the two countries.

The communique added that the Indonesian Government had no objection to the Netherlands Government proposal to refer the question to the United Nations Commission for Indonesia.

Withdrawal wanted

A spokesman said that after today's Cabinet meeting, the Indonesian Government would continue to press for the withdrawal of the Kortenaar from Indonesian waters.

He described as wholly unsatisfactory the Dutch refusal to withdraw the destroyer to its base at Sourabaya, Java.

An authoritative source said tonight that the Dutch and Indonesian authorities were discussing a proposal to send two transport ships to Macassar to evacuate former Royal Netherlands Indonesian Army men and their families.

There was no confirmation from official sources of reports that one or both ships had already left for Macassar. The latest reports from Macassar said that the situation there was quiet.

But a Defence Ministry spokesman tonight described as very tense the situation in Balikpapan, North Borneo, where more than 1,000 Ambonese soldiers have refused to be disarmed or be transported to Jakarta for demobilisation.

The statement followed an announcement by the United Nations Commission for Indonesia that its military observer stationed at Banjarmasin, South Borneo, had been ordered to Balikpapan.

The Defence Minister, the Sultan of Jogjakarta, has asked the Commission to intervene.

Indonesian Defence Ministry circles stated that the Ambonese soldiers, temporarily having the status of Royal Netherlands troops, were insisting that they go only to South Moluccas, an island held by Ambonese rebels.

Attempts to persuade them to come to Jakarta have failed.—Reuter.

Jordan to attend meeting

Calro, August 11.

Jordan, which boycotted the June meeting of the Arab League Political Committee, will attend next week's meeting at Alexandria. It begins next Tuesday.

The Foreign Minister, Mohammed El Shereiky Pasha, will lead the delegation.

Jordan did not attend the June meeting because of a dispute with the League over her incorporation of Eastern Palestine. At a June meeting of the League Council, a proposal by Egypt that Jordan should be expelled from the League for acting without the League's sanction was supported by Saudi Arabia, Iraq and the Lebanon.

Iraq and the Yemen declined to commit themselves, but Iraq indicated that she would not now vote for Jordan's expulsion.

A Cairo message on Tuesday said that Iraq had tried to bring about a compromise between the League and Jordan and if Jordan attended next week's meeting it would indicate some measure of success in these efforts.

The avowed purpose of the seven-member Arab League, set up in March, 1945, with a permanent Secretariat in Cairo, is to further the political, cultural and economic interests of all the Arab countries.—Reuter.

TRYING TO AGREE ON AUSTRIA

Vienna, August 11.

The four-power Allied Control Council in Austria met this afternoon to try to work out several agreements on Austrian problems.

They faced:

1.—A Russian insistence on the right to interfere in Austrian justice in its own occupation zone;

2.—Soviet refusal to allow normal postal relations between Austria and Germany;

3.—Soviet accusation of Nazism in Austria; and,

4.—Russian opposition to an Austrian law for liquidating illegal organisations.

The Soviet obstacles, raised last week at a meeting of the Deputy Commanders of Austria, were made public today as they were referred to the Council for resolution.

The main problem facing the Council was a complaint from the Austrian Chancellor, Dr. Leopold Figl, that Soviet occupation authorities have interfered in at least 214 cases of Austrian civil justice. Mr. Figl complained that local Soviet commanders had given verbal or telephonic orders to courts trying to carry out fair justice.

Russia reply

But when the Western Allied Deputies proposed last week to reply that "the free exercise of justice is one of the prerogatives which has always been recognised as being vested in the Austrian government," the Russian Deputy Commander, General S. E. Maslov, objected and declared that Austrian civil proceedings in the Soviet zone have much greater freedom than in any other zone of occupation.

The five-year failure of the Western Allies to reach agreement with the Soviets for formal postal relations between Austria and Germany was referred to the Allied Council after their Deputies failed to reach agreement. The Austrians proposed, and the Western Allies approved—a plan to the Allied Council after their Deputies failed to reach agreement, a plan to restart a parcel post. But last week the Soviet representative demanded that an air parcel post be excluded, and the issue was turned over to the Control Council.—Associated Press.

SIR OWEN BACK IN KARACHI

Karachi, August 11.

Sir Owen Dixon, United Nations Mediator in the Kashmir dispute, arrived here today from Delhi for further talks with Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, the Prime Minister of Pakistan.

Sir Owen told correspondents at the airport that he would stay one or two days and that his next step would depend on events.

Asked "Are you still hopeful?" Sir Owen replied, "The position is unchanged—so far as events are concerned."

Asked "Since when?" he said, "Since the beginning."

Sir Owen said that the impression that his work must be finished by August 14 was a mistake.

"The Security Council's resolution calls upon both countries to agree upon a plan of demilitarisation before this date. My functions are not limited by that. "If the countries fail to comply with the requirements to settle before that date, they still have to settle and I have still to assist them."—Reuter.

Secret papers discovered

F. I. Keeney, Kent, August 11.

Top secret papers on atomic research, stolen from an express train on Wednesday, have been recovered intact here.

Scotland Yard detectives and American intelligence officers combined in a four-country-wide hunt for the papers, which were lost by Mr. Frank Greenless, a Supply Ministry official, on his way to a research establishment in the North of England.

He left the case of papers in the corner of his railway compartment while he walked along the corridor of the train. On his return three minutes later the papers had vanished.

A man was detained by the police last night and was taken to London after the recovery of the papers.

The police announced that there was no suspicion of espionage in the theft of the papers.—Reuter.



new

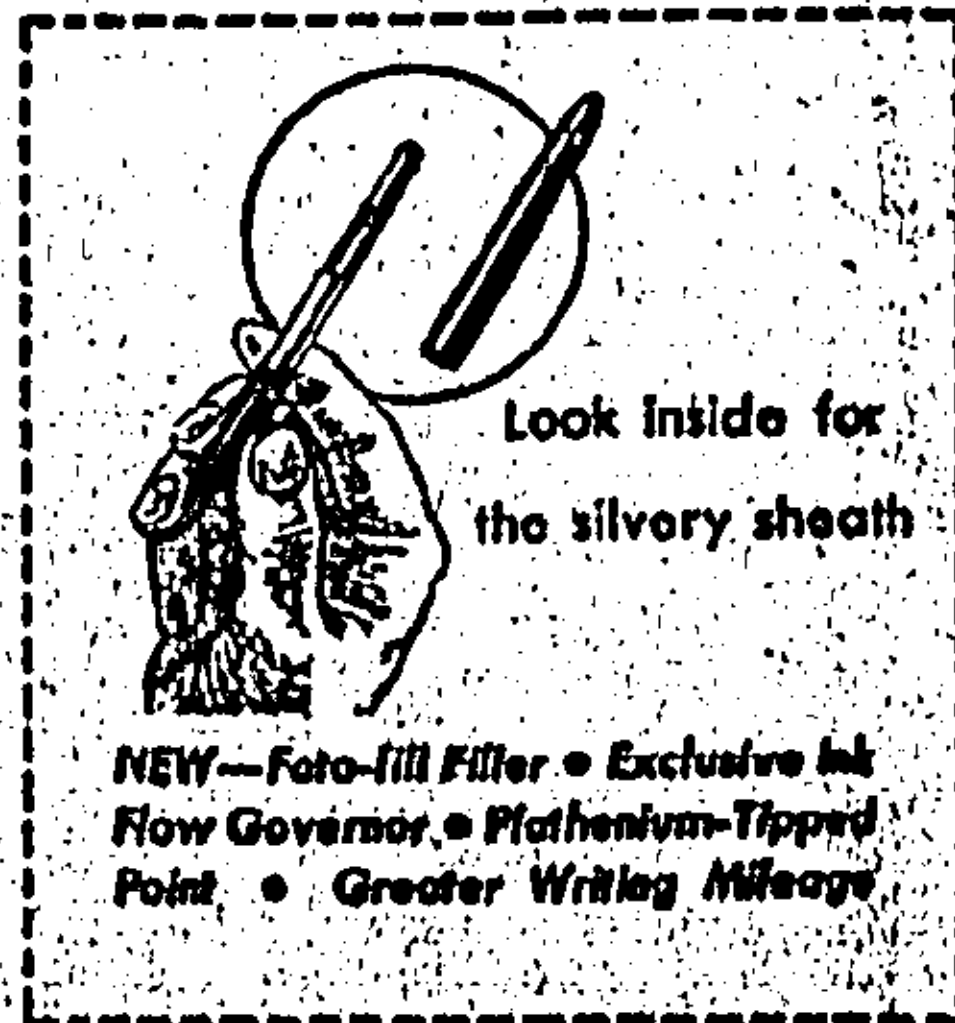
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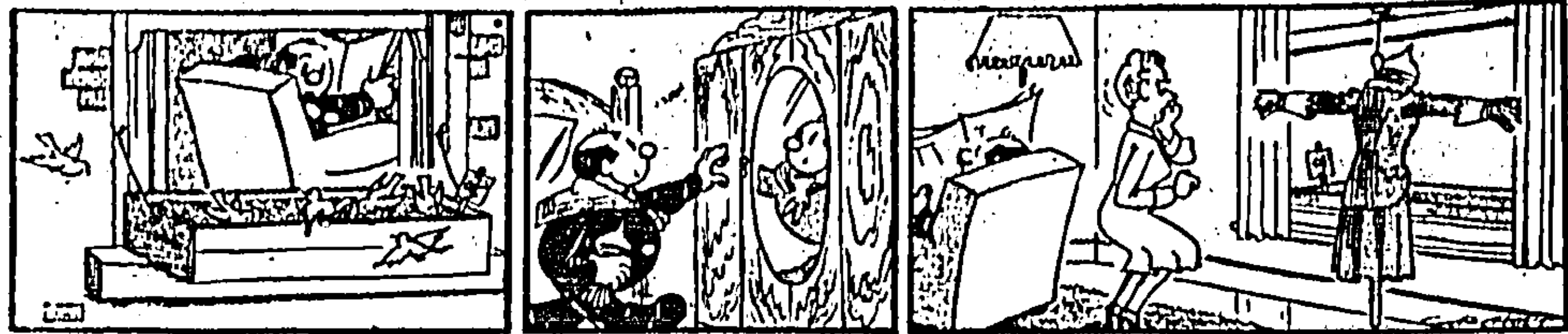
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ABLE SEAMAN

By HOLT



Your life and Mine

by IRIS ASHLEY

You will have been reading reports on London and Paris fashion for the past week, and words like "Marathon race" and "somewhat stupefied audience" have cropped up in the reporting.

You might be interested to know just why the people whose business is fashion seem to be a bit bewildered by it all.

What, you might ask, is the fuss about sitting around and watching a few dresses? You'd think it would be a pleasure.

Well, it is a pleasure, in much the same way that a Channel swimmer probably likes what he does—only when he comes out of the water on the other side he might reasonably be a little irked by the question "Had a nice swim?"

What stuns us a trifle is that we don't see just a few dresses—we see literally thousands of them.

London papers send their fashion teams to Paris twice a year, not only to report immediate news but so that British ladies shall know what the fashions they are talking about in the intervening months. And the really delightful object of this education is to help more women to look elegant and beautiful.

Our interest in fashion is agreeably uncommercial—we are (we hope) the translators, the would-be fairy godmothers of the trade.

Quite often we see four collections a day. There will be from 150 to 200 models shown and the average sitting time from when you arrive early to take your seat until the entrance of the bridal gown signals the finish is usually about three hours.

I small wonder that the greeting of the bride's appearance, with cries of "Aah" and applause is a trifle ambiguous in intent. "Hey! Let me out of here," would be more appropriate.

Note the loss, we have been sitting in absorbed concentration nudly writing down descriptions of what we see.

It is all fascinating because it is real. Not every designer (there are more than 60 important Paris dress houses) will produce a line clear enough for the mass-producing market to copy, but quite a few will; and our excellent task is to spot these, explain them, and, when the ban on pictures is over, show you sketches so that any woman who cares can select her clothes with knowledge and assurance.

The harmonising line from head to toe which is the essence of French designing can be adopted by any woman with eyes to see and interest to read the pictures and reports which originate at these showings.

Why must we see so many dresses? I suppose you could say because though nearly all milk has some cream, it takes a lot of milk to get enough cream. And the cream of elegance is what we're after.

Englishwomen tend to be scared of that word elegance. They shouldn't be. A woman can look elegant in a pretty blouse and skirt at her office desk, or in a well-designed cotton dress at home.

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The limitations of elegance are not really even financial (except in the case of real poverty, of course), they are in the intelligence of the individual.

Naturally, the characters who come over and sit through the Paris dress shows not only get somewhat worn away on the part where they sit, they get a terrible melancholia about their existing wardrobe.

"How can I ever hope to look as exquisite as that?" is the cry du coeur.

The model girls have nice shapes, it is true, but often their legs are far from wonderful. Their faces too are seldom as beautiful as all that.

No, it's just Madame Dupont's

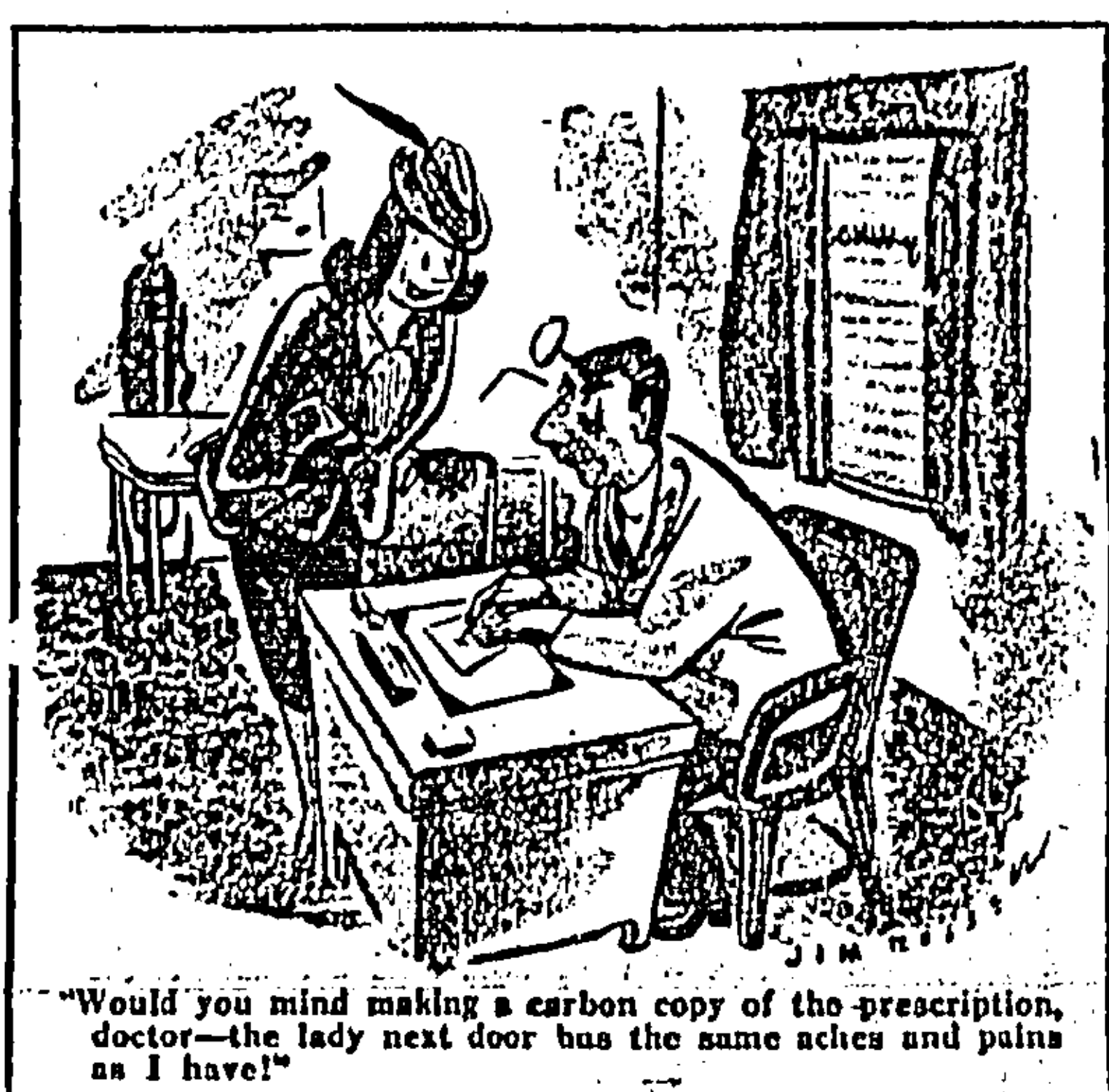
(or, if you will, Mrs. Brown's) little girl who has learnt how to make the best of herself.

Her make-up is perfect, her hairline is definite and in relation to her hats, and the neckline of current fashion.

The lesson to be learnt is that any woman can take herself in hand.

France, refusing to accept any woman as a lost cause, invented the *jolie laide*, which does not mean, as the schoolboy said, "jolly ugly." It means that a woman is too unattractive to discover some means of making herself chic and interesting.

So now you know just why we are rushing round on this fashion carousel. A *patte service*, Madame.



"Would you mind making a carbon copy of the prescription, doctor—the lady next door has the same aches and pains as I have!"

Hundred thousand 'wanted' Germans lose their fears

By Antony Terry

A tall well-dressed man with a scar on his cheek walked into a jeweller's shop in Frankfurt recently. The shopkeeper bowed obsequiously. "Jawohl, Herr Schmidt, your order is being attended to. There is only one question. Would your wife prefer amethysts or rubies in the ring?"

After the customer had gone the jeweller turned to his wife. "A fine gentleman, that," he said with a smirk. "Pity he can't use his own name, though. I knew him before the war in Munich and in those days he was a leading light in Hitler's Storm Troops."

"Later, during the war, he got promoted, and went to Berlin, where he was in close touch with the Fuehrer. They say he had a lot to do with organising the concentration camps, though, of course, I wouldn't know about the truth of that; myself as I was never in the Party."

"But he's a fine gentleman and doing very well nowadays. He has a nice business in the building trade. One of our best customers."

War criminals

Herr Schmidt is one of an army of 100,000—the Germans who submerged their identities after the war because they knew they were on every Allied "wanted list" as war criminals, or merely

little party bosses wanting to keep out of trouble.

Not all of them were guilty of actual crimes, though some of them almost qualify as the "world's worst men." But as the years pass they are losing their fears of being turned in. Most of their victims died long ago, and Allied attempts to locate them have long since ceased to give them grey hairs.

Their only danger is from other Germans who knew them in their smart brown or black party or S.S. uniforms, complete with jackboots, in the old days.

And records show there has not been a single denunciation of one of these big-shot Nazis for more than two years.

Like the jeweller, most Germans consider them "fine gentlemen," and even anti-Nazis among average Germans of today would certainly not "stick out their necks" to turn them in to the police. The ex-bosses have let it be known they "have protection."

Amnesty plan

Eligible revelation of how quickly these once-haunted men gave up their past to get back in power again, despite their assumed names, was the flap of the German Government's much-advertised "amnesty for Nazis" two months ago. The authorities expected 30,000 former Nazis to "own up" and ask for forgiveness. Only 35 appeared.

(Continued on Page 11)

PORT OF SPIES

A spy raised his hat to me as I went into a cafe for a morning coffee the other day. I tipped mine in return.

Spies are commonplace in Trieste; part of the everyday scene, not just characters between the covers of a book.

At least eight Governments employ espionage agents in this strategic Free Territory of Trieste. Every cafe has its agent. They are mostly very ordinary-looking people, easily mistaken for small-time business men.

One spy I know by sight is often filling in his football pool forecast when I see him in my local cafe.

Spying here is just another job, and not a very well paid one. The average pay is about £5 a week, although the Americans pay more. Some agents, including those of Tito, often have difficulty in receiving their pay.

Large quantities of Balkan cigarettes and "salvovitz"—Yugoslavian whisky—are smuggled into the Free Territory by boat and sold to pay the agents. Cigarettes and this potent plum brandy are also generously distributed to obtain information.

In Trieste many spy for a little extra pocket money. There is a pump, smiling flower girl who nightly visits every popular cafe and restaurant in town, selling violets. She knows everyone, from the Military Governor down, and she reports carefully who she has seen with whom.

Oyster salesman

Another such agent is an oyster salesman who makes daily rounds of the restaurants and hears much as he slowly opens his oyster shells.

Here and there we catch the odd flash of a Mata Hari. One is a beautiful Yugoslav girl we will call Anna. Two years ago she arrived in Trieste with only one old dress to her name.

Today she is the best-dressed girl in Trieste; and her fingers and wrists dazzle with diamonds and gold. She has had a lucrative sideline—smuggling human beings.

If you have a relative behind the "Iron Curtain" Anna can arrange to have him smuggled out to Trieste at a cost of £150. Any week now Anna will be leaving Trieste. She is "marked" by both the Titoists and the Stalinists. America will be her refuge.

In Trieste spying and smuggling often go hand in hand. Smugglers are also agents.

After they have disposed of their smuggled goods, the agents report to the various intelligence services with latest information. The other night in a small frontier restaurant I watched these smuggler-spies at work.

In this village bar with its scrubbed wooden benches, the landlord's wife was ironing her husband's Sunday trousers on one of the empty tables. A policeman sat in the corner. In another corner was a known Cominform agent.

Soon two men came in. Breathing heavily they flopped down in weary attitudes next to the Cominformist. They had just infiltrated through "Devil's Valley," a wild rocky gorge which stretches from Yugoslavia into the Free Territory, and cannot be adequately posted.

Small glasses of "salvovitz" were poured out and downed in one gulp. Plates of sausage, raw ham, goatsmilk cheese and fiery green peppers followed. Soon the two smugglers were busy giving

REPORT FROM TRIESTE

By David Lee

ing the latest anti-Tito information to the Cominformist.

The policeman in the other corner drank another glass of smuggled "salvovitz" and read the paper. I asked him why he did nothing about the smugglers and spies. "Want me to get killed?" he asked.

Clash of smugglers

It was near here recently that two gangs of smugglers clashed. A rich Yugoslav girl was being smuggled across the frontier. She was known to be carrying with her 5,000 Napoleon covernotes. On the frontier, firing broke out and seven, including the girl, were killed.

The smugglers who were paid to conduct the girl over the frontier blame Tito's troops, but the real story is that a rival gang of smugglers "hit-jacked" the precious human cargo, killed the girl and stole the gold.

I later visited another frontier bar which overlooks the "Iron Curtain" and is run by a Yugoslav with a heavily scarred face. He is an intelligence agent.

On the bar wall is stencilled a picture of Tito. A sign alongside, "Long Live Stalin," has now been painted out.

When I entered the landlord gave a hasty "Good evening" and left. His wife, who was cooking chops on the stove in the bar-room, served me with blood-red Ferrano wine from Yugoslavia.

I asked a number of "regulars"—quarry workers—what they thought of Tito. A six-foot, husky man said he had been a Tito partisan for two years. With a British Army radio set strapped to his back he had guided RAF planes to Tito's dropping zones.

He was now anti-Tito, and a Stalinist Communist.

Some others agreed with him, while some remained faithful to Tito. Soon a first-class argument was raging.

The most astonishing sight, however, is to watch the nightly meeting of spies in an old Austrian cafe in the heart of Trieste. Here the agents of eight nations exchange information.

Suppose the Americans ask their agent to obtain information about troop positions on the Yugoslav-Rumanian frontier. The agent contacts the Yugoslav agent over a coffee, and soon has his information.

Maybe next week the Yugoslavs will ask their agent for details on arrival of American arms in Italy. The agent will then contact the American-paid agent and ask for this return service.

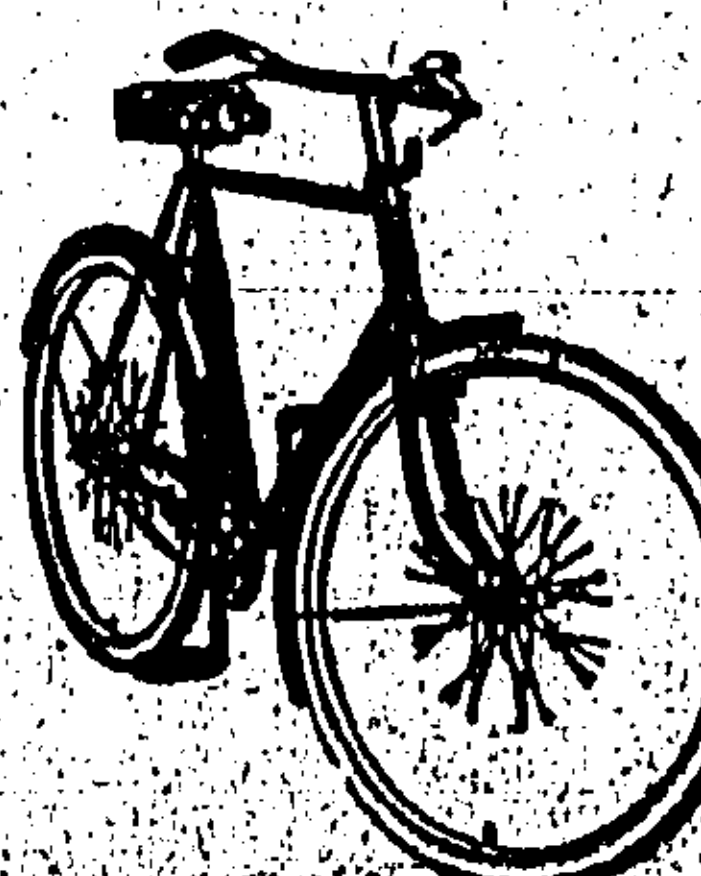
Such double-play comes easily to these Balkan spies.



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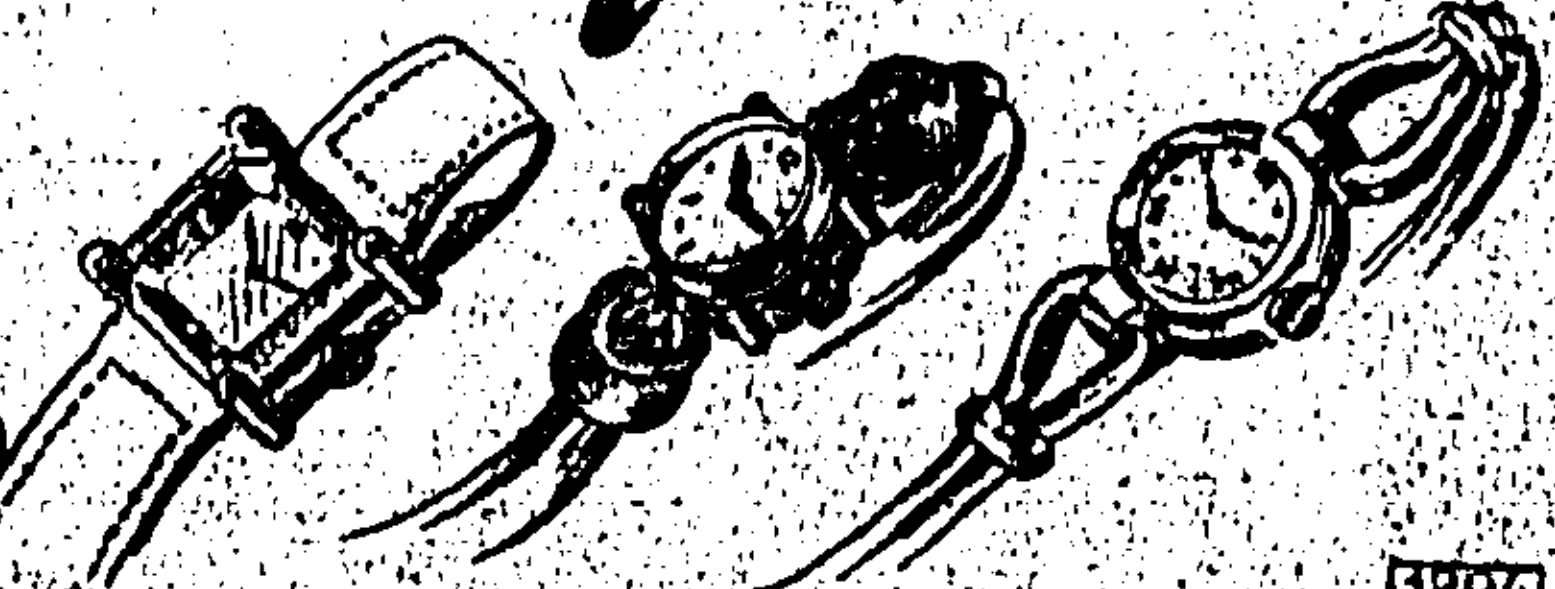
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Old China hand

A 70-year link with China maintained by the Harmon family will be severed on September 2 when Mr. W. Gordon Harmon, the Public Relations Officer of the Hong Kong Government, sails for England with his family on the ss. Canton.

Mr. Gordon Harmon has resigned from the Government here with a view to settling down in either New Zealand, Australia, or Africa where the pressure of events is less harrowing than in contemporary China.

He is the last of the Harmon family to leave China. His father came to this country in 1882, and until his death last year at 93 was the oldest British missionary who

Honours that year. At that time the Chinese Government also presented him with the Order of Cloud and Banner, with Rosette. During the war he worked in close association with the Nationalist military, and with the Communist representative in Chungking, General Chou En-lai, the present Foreign Minister in Peking.

Mr. Harmon has always had a flair for making friends, and he enjoys sincere acquaintances among all sections of Chinese political opinion.

His love of the country is reflected in his remarkable collection of Chinese curios and objects d'art, in which he has been interested for more than 31 years.

He has a large assortment of pictures, vases, carvings, figures, bronzes, and objects which transform his flat at Queen's Gardens into a small museum. Some items in his collection are so representative of the nation's cultural progression that they are on loan to various museums in England. His collection of Chinese books is of considerable value, since many are out of print.

Mr. Harmon was married in 1918 to the former Miss W. L. Gorton, and they have one daughter who was born in Hong Kong last year.

Mr. Walter Gordon Harmon

had served in this part of the world. There were four boys and five girls in the family. All were born in China.

Discussing his impending departure with me at his office the other day, Mr. Harmon said if he were a younger man he would hang on, in the hope that conditions would improve sufficiently to permit him to return to China Proper where he had once thought of spending the remainder of his days.

At 50, however, the prospect of an indefinite wait for a lifting of the clouds was not inviting. He was leaving with the greatest regret, since starting anew elsewhere was an inevitably harder process than simply living in an environment and among people he had known all his life.

He was born in North China and educated in England. He served in the Royal Navy Volunteer Reserve in the first world war, and returned to China in 1919. After studying Chinese for one year he went into business, and was engaged in commerce until he joined the Chinese Government Salt Administration in 1924. He resigned from this task in 1930, but not before he was decorated with the First Class Order of Most Excellent Crop in 1929, and again in 1936 for flood prevention work.

Mr. Harmon joined the British Embassy in Chungking in 1940 as Press Attache, and a year later was made First Secretary. In 1942 he was commissioned in the Army and was put in command of a liaison group. He was demobilised in 1946, and was given the OBE in the Birthday

Coming from North China, he has never reconciled himself to Hong Kong's climate. He is also so sincerely fond of basic Chinese culture that he finds this coastal civilisation—with its superficial mixture of East and West—a bit disconcerting.

He knows the real China—the beat of its pulse in the depth of the countryside—better than most people, and it is one of his regrets that in all the calamities which have assailed the country and the people since the second world war, he has not been able to contribute in any way towards an alleviation of the sad record of misunderstanding.

Mr. Harmon has travelled extensively in North and West China—through Hopei, Shansi, Szechuan, Shantung, Honan, Anhwei, Kiangsu, Szechuen, Mongolia and Chinese-occupied Tibet—and thinks that travel on horseback, by cart, by junk and on foot is preferable to travel by car, train or aeroplane.

He has been fond of writing from youth, and in all these years has collected a vast amount of material from which he will distill the best paragraphs for inclusion in a book of reminiscences. He has already completed a novel on China, and will spend the next few months polishing it up for publication.

His resignation from the Hong Kong PRO is typical of the man. Having made up his mind that further drifting is pointless—since to wait is in a sense to drift—he is quick to cut away and start anew. All Mr. Harmon's character is beneath the surface—not a ripple of emotion is perceptible outside, where all is calmness.

He will also be missed by many, including the Hong Kong Press—newspapermen who have

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

By The SCRIBE

come to appreciate his approachability, his democracy, and his grasp of the intangibles of most situations.

People who know Mr. Harmon are not ready to believe that he will never return. They feel that the sort of tie established first by his father and then by him cannot really be broken. If the clouds lift and there is need for him in China, most people think he will not hesitate to come back.

A young minister

The youngest member of the Panamanian foreign service is the Republic's Minister Plenipotentiary to Nationalist China, Mr. Mario Guillen, who was a visitor to Hong Kong last week.

Mr. Guillen came here to do some shopping—since prices in the Colony are sometimes 200 per cent cheaper than they are in Taiwan—and to spend a short holiday with friends. He returned to his post on Saturday.

The Panamanian Legation at Taipei was opened by Mr. Guillen on July 12. The ceremony was attended by representatives of



Mr. Mario Guillen

the Nationalist Foreign Office and members of the other diplomatic missions on the disputed island.

In addition to the Panamanian Legation, four other diplomatic establishments are maintained at Taipei by the governments of the United States, the Philippines, the South Korean Republic and Siam. Kuomintang circles made no effort to hide their pleasure at the opening of the Panamanian Legation, since it meant that this tide was not entirely running the other way.

Mr. Guillen is only 33 years of age. He was connected with the Panamanian Ministry of Finance for 12 years before coming to China. His appointment to Taipei is his first diplomatic post, and he relishes the task so much that he plans to make the conduct of diplomacy his career.

It is not an easy job. He explained to me the other day at lunch that it is ticklish and difficult, made all the more so by the tendency of Nationalist circles to seize Panamanian ships because

the ownership seems questionable to them. It is the Minister's duty to explain the complicated processes of registration whenever an issue arises.

Mr. Guillen has had several clashes with the Nationalists over this matter, and is satisfied that the exiled regime listens to reason more often than not. He thinks that many seizures of Panamanian-flag ships were made on the sincere assumption that Communist owners were masquerading under a foreign flag.

In his relations with the Kuomintang Mr. Guillen has found it imperative to employ the fullest diplomacy. He regards his experiences as extremely instructive, and is convinced that the lessons now being gleaned will serve him in good stead in the years to come.

He told me the establishment of a Legation at Taipei at this time is symbolic because the Government of Panama is inherently opposed to Communism. There will be no recognition of the new regime in Peking so long as the stigma of Marxism is attached to it.

On the broad lines of international policy Panama is wedded to the United States point of view without reserve. It takes its cue from Washington in so far as the broader concept of Pan-Americanism makes it possible. The Panamanian currency and the United States dollar are pegged, and this, more than anything else, is the best indication of their common solidarity.

Mr. Guillen admits that he is not well versed in Chinese politics, and the past sorry record of the Kuomintang is not known to him. But he feels that despite early mistakes, there is an element of urgent sincerity in the way the administration of Chiang Kai-shek is conducting itself in Taiwan at the moment.

He married only a few months ago at Hong Kong, after a romantic encounter with a Panamanian Chinese girl who was born in his own hometown, Remolins, in the province of Chiriqui. His interest in her was aroused at their first meeting, then soured to a high point when her ancestry was revealed. It so happened that her family had lived in Hong Kong for 17 years.

A son was born to the Guillens at Taipei on July 26. The Minister was in Hong Kong on one of his periodic trips, but the summons to return reached him in good time and he was present at the hospital when the child arrived.

Mr. Guillen is a devout Catholic, and carries his religion with him like a beacon. His faith is intense, and it takes the form of constant prayer. A few months ago he organised a solemn mass in honour of the Panamanian President, Dr. Arnulfo Arias.

He comes from an old family, and is on terms of familiarity with the Chief Executive.

Mr. Guillen is not versatile in English, but he rattles away with the rapidity of a machine-gun when it comes to Spanish. He graduated from the Panamanian National Institute, and went to work immediately after schooling was over. A few years ago he made a trip to the United States, crisscrossing the country by motor-bus.

Diplomacy sits lightly on his shoulders, and he is not weighed down by convention. As an enthusiastic as he is young, he enjoys meeting people, relishes good food, good wine, and good times. His idea of a pleasant evening is to invite a group of friends to a select night-club for dinner, dancing and then supper afterwards.

Mr. Guillen is disturbed by the international situation, and he is not optimistic about the chances of peace. He has reason to feel that the United States has con-

verted its economy to war, and suspects that in no time at all luxury consumer items like washing-machines and refrigerators will be hard to get.

Sincerity runs through his conversation, and an impetuous nervousness is evident in all his moods. I find him highly entertaining. He would stop in the midst of a harangue on high prices in Taipei to bang his hands on the table, and talking about his Catholicism he would withdraw a cluster of medals which hang around his neck on a gold chain to emphasise his devoutness.

The world, he thinks, is in need of a change of heart. Change of regimes, policies, transference of obligations, loyalties, are not enough if greed and spiritual poverty remain as the unopposed arbiters of mankind's affairs.

He loves the brighter side of life, and is reluctant to admit that, although he is a shadowy figure on the horizon but will not concede its reality until the time comes to cross.

An exceptional Chinese

No one looking at Mr. Lucien Claston Pan for the first time will even begin to suspect that he is Chinese. Nor will they imagine that he reads and writes the language with sufficient fluency to enable him to achieve a wide reputation as a Chinese playwright.

He is every inch a Frenchman—until he begins to talk, when no one can fail to notice that the intonation is Chinese. Mr. Pan left Hong Kong yesterday for the Philippines, where he has gone to teach Chinese as a language school in Manila. He went there on a contract lasting some years, and will not return to China until it expires.

Born of Chinese and French parents, his father was a Chinese diplomat who was once stationed in Paris—he came to China when he was only a few months old, and never left the country. His features contain no trace of his



Mr. Lucien Pan

maternal connection, which is the reason why people have always been confused over his nationality.

He was brought up as a Chinese boy, and went to the Chinese school at Taiyuan where he studied how to read and write, and where they taught English only superficially.

At home he talked Chinese, and grew up as one. His school friends never bothered him with questions about his ancestry, and he matured happily unaware that he was different from the rest of the world.

Leaving school, however, he encountered endless embarrassment when people always questioned the authenticity of his claim to Chinese nationality. They would make remarks about him unaware that he understood what they were saying. In the end, however, they always accepted him without reservation, into the fold.

He is 25 years of age. Just before he left for the Philippines, we had a talk about his unique position, and he told me that being taken continually for a foreigner has enabled him to

achieve a keener understanding of the workings of the Chinese mind. From his own experiences he feels that the Chinese rural worker—as opposed to the city-bred product of an East-West mixture—has no antipathy at all towards the Westerner. The antipathy is never one of resentment but discomfort.

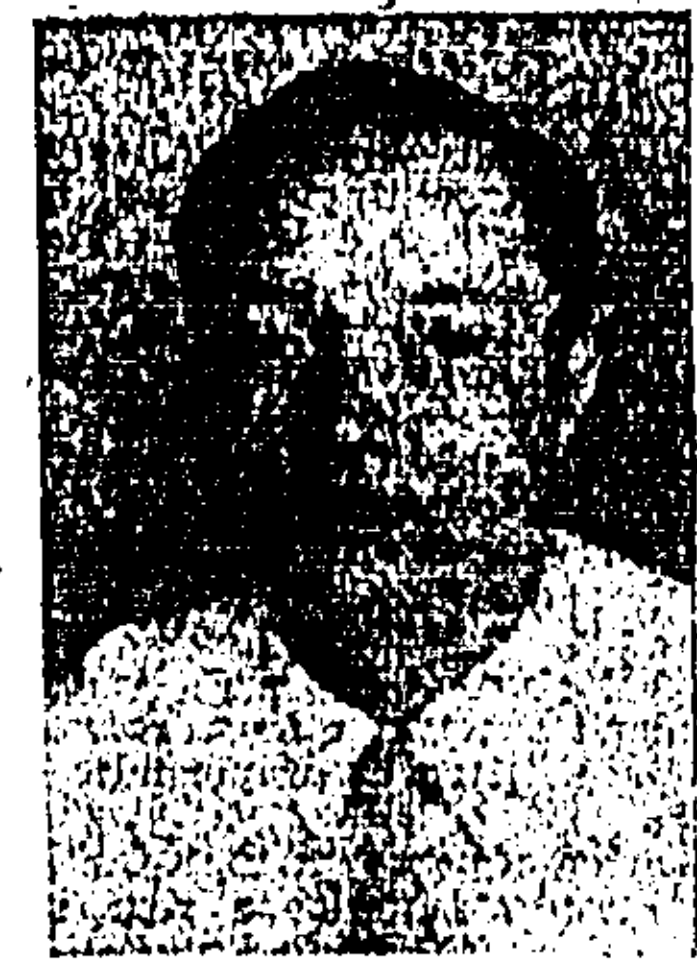
The Chinese, he believes, are the last people to worry about racial differences. They never find foreigners intolerable. On the contrary, they are so charmed when strangers walk into their midst that often the tendency is to paw them to death.

Mr. Pan has written plays for the Yung Hwa Motion Picture Studios, but his knowledge of English is now so extensive—he acquired this during the year when he worked for the American troops stationed in Chungking—that he plans to devote a lot of time to translations.

Rose from the ranks

Mr. J. W. Wong, manager of the newly-opened Winner House Hotel on King's Road, assumed his position after having worked for 20 years with the Hong Kong and Shanghai Hotels Limited.

He retired from the Hong Kong and Shanghai Hotels to join the Winner House management—



Mr. J. W. Wong

which he regards as the fruit of a lifetime of struggle to reach his true level. Born in Hong Kong 33 years ago, he studied at a local Chinese school, and joined the Hong Kong Hotel as a boy apprentice. Promotion came gradually as he went up the ladder step by step.

He is the father of six children. Soon after his office on the sixth floor of the new hotel, Mr. Wong told me that he regards his success as the logical reward for hard labour. Of course, an element of luck is required, too.

He plans no revolutionary programme for Winner House, but goes to conduct his management of the hotel on the basis of continual modernisation. He believes that the hotel business must not be taken for granted. It must go along with the times.

He gave me one example of what he is doing. Because of the large influx of refugees from North China he is not prepared to recruit his waiter staff from among the Cantonese only.

Round and affable, Mr. Wong diffuses a charming personality. He has a keen sense of humour and is an easy person to approach.



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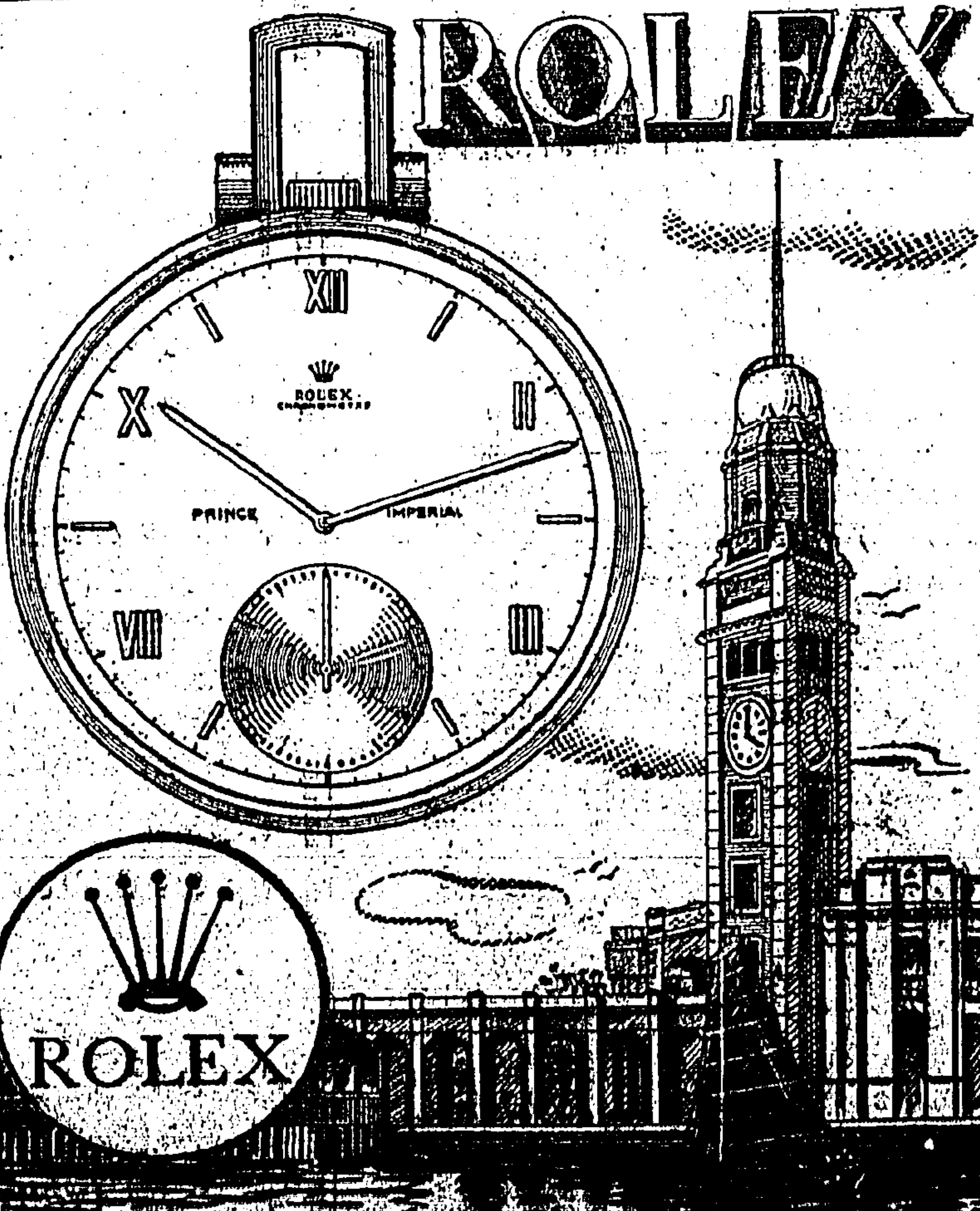
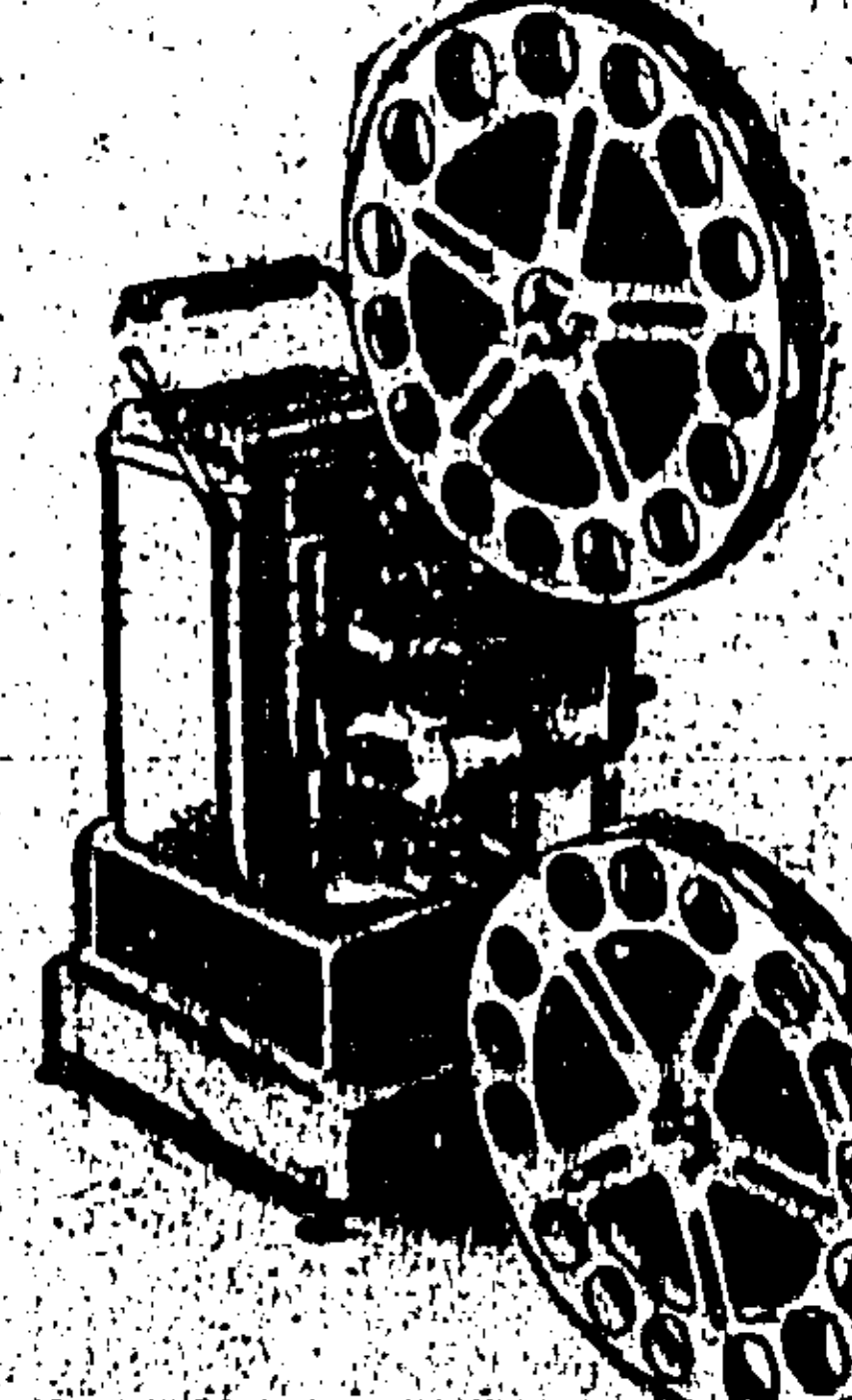
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Down the gently flowing River Lea the barges made their unhurried way towards the Thames and Shakespeare's London.

From Ware, in Hertfordshire, they carried corn and fruit and vegetables for the City, and it became a lock-keeper to delay them. Only five years earlier Queen Elizabeth had graciously sent it to make a special order for the safe and quick transport of London's foodstuffs.

The water rippled in front of their bows as the strong shire horses, straining in their harness, followed the towpath past the five houses and the windmill of the River Lea, and between the meadows of Middlesex and Essex.

Soon after the flat landscape of Hackney Marshes, they shot the graceful arches of the bridge which carried travellers between the little village of Ham and Bow, and slipped past the ruins of the once-famous monastery of St. Leonard's.

Lease trouble

Less than a mile below Bow Bridge they came to Bow Lock and here had to stop a while for the level of the river dropped 14 feet. That drop made it an ideal place for the Four Mills that stood on the wedge-shaped little island near the Middlesex bank.

Once through the lock, the barges would draw up about one side of the mills while bags of corn were unloaded and replaced by others containing freshly-ground flour for the bakeries of London.

Their arrival, always made an exciting day for the five Baldwin children. Unloading was one of the few sights to challenge the attraction of standing on the bridge over the mill pond and watching the still water change into the foaming torrent which turned the creaking wooden wheel of their father's mill.

Well, not exactly their father's. Only Tom, who was 18, was really old enough to understand the slightly complicated position. It seemed that, just before he was born in 1875 or thereabouts, a woman called Elizabeth Culverwell had let Four Mills to Robert Clarke, of Bromley-atte-Bow, for 21 years and Clarke had sub-let to Tom Baldwin's father. Unfortunately before the original lease ran out the Culverwells decided to sell and the fee simple had been bought by the Robert Smith, a prosperous resident in the parish of Bromley-atte-Bow.

Stout miller

Ever since then there had been trouble between the old miller, Charles Baldwin, and his new landlord. The Four Mills was doing well and Smith, who also had property in Southwark and Westminster, wanted to run them himself.

Encouraged by his violent domineering wife, Frances, Smith had offered Baldwin £100 to break the lease, but he had refused.

"The knave would not take it," he had reported to his wife, whose reply had been ominous.

"Let him alone," said Frances Smith grimly. "I warrant he will be glad to take it before he is done."

From that moment Charles Baldwin had been subject to what he later called "continual vexations and daily injuries." Smith, who owned another mill just a little higher up the river, had even tried to divert the water from Four Mills. But he found that the miller of the Lea was not to be intimidated.

Invasion!

Charles Baldwin could always depend on local help and sympathy. Robert Smith was not popular. From frequent complaints the village constable of the parish of St. Leonard's, Bromley, knew him to be a very wronging and troublesome man among his neighbours. Even his

Unfold Gales of London

BATTLE OF THE RIVER LEA

By Felix Barker

maid, Margery Harrison, called him "a very malicious and troublesome person" who "hurt and hindered his poor neighbours."

The feud between the miller and his landlord developed suddenly and dramatically one Wednesday afternoon in the October of 1892.

Charles Baldwin happened to be away that afternoon—perhaps it was no coincidence. At two o'clock Mary, his wife, glancing out of the window of their house next to the mill, saw a number of people coming along the lane which sloped down from the Bow-Poplar Road to Four Mills.

They were making for the Great Horse Bridge which crossed the island with the river bank. She could pick out Robert Smith,

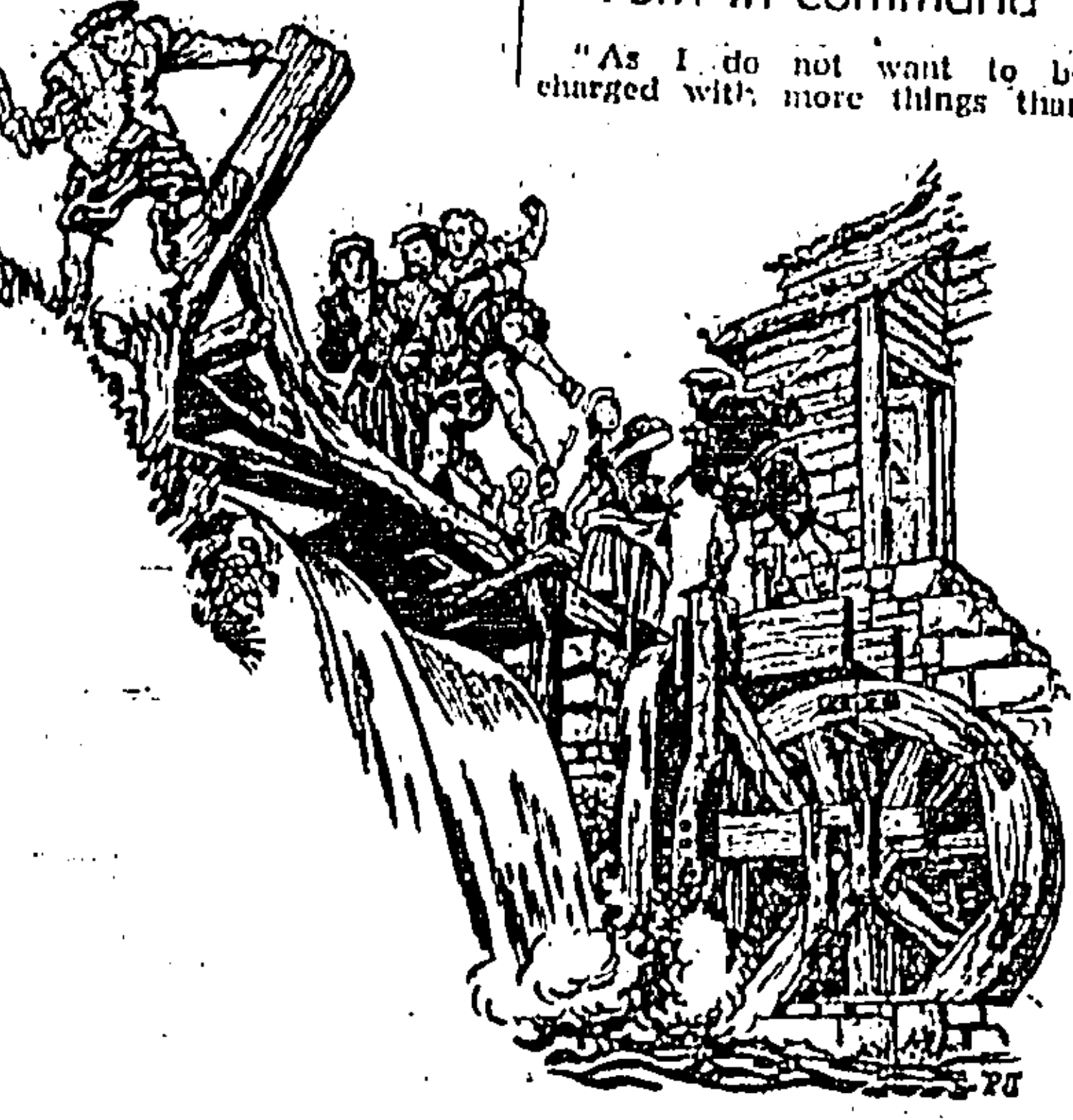
head, and dimly remember the mill wheel.

This done they ordered Mary to leave the island and carrying a kicking Charles pushed them and the frightened maid over the tumbledown bridge just before the timbers crashed into the mill race.

A little later the village constable arrived breathlessly at the river's edge. A bricklayer by trade, and by name Richard Watkinson he had left his work at the summons of Smith who apparently wished to give some semblance of legality to his actions.

Tom in command

"As I do not want to be charged with more things than



"Why have you not pulled them from the mill?" Smith shouted angrily across the water. His wife called back that they had only just found a key to the door but it would not take long.

Carrying a halbert and a Welsh hook the ridding party approached the dwelling-house, Charles and Boram, however, were ready for them. Remembering how the front door of the other house had been battered down, Charles had barricaded the door with hedging bills.

When the door refused to give, Watkinson began to break a hole in the wall with the Welsh hook, but the moment either of Smith's servants tried to get through it they were beaten back from the inside. Tackles turned the boys and Boram guarded the hole all night.

When dawn came up on the second day of the battle it found Smith's men in control of the whole island except for the one small house. The most pressing need was for the miller to get food to his beleaguered son and friends.

Two men agreed to try to land food by boat, but as the first of them approached Richard Ward and William Watkinson threatened them with loaded muskets if he rowed a stroke nearer.

Richard Dandridge, a meekman from Bromley, was no more successful. Watkinson was waiting for him and shouted: "If the child and servant do not come out of the house they shall starve!"

He swam for it

This was too much for Tom Baldwin. Upset at having deserted his younger brother the night before, he decided to swim across. Bats were too conspicuous, but by himself he might make it. He stripped, climbed into the water, and swam as noiselessly as he could towards the island.

But Watkinson was waiting for him. As he came to the edge of the island Watkinson ran forward waving his gun. Tom Baldwin had no choice but to swim back.

For six days and nights the siege went on, but all attempts to get food to Charles and Boram were frustrated. At last they were starved into capitulation. They had to unbar the door, come out and call across the water for a boat.

Robert Smith was in total possession of the Four Mills. The miller, meanwhile, had appealed to the law, at a level rather more effective than the village constable's.

First he got in touch with the High Constable of Bow who reported the matter to Sir Owen Hopland, a Justice of the Peace for Middlesex. Sir Owen, whose efficiency had obtained him the position of Lieutenant of the Tower, decided to investigate personally.

Useless for the conspirators, who say him coming, to hide the two guns between sacks of flour. Useless to conceal the halbert and Welsh hook. To the shroud

eye of Sir Owen the broken millstone, the hole in the wall of the dwelling-house, the chaos in the mill itself told an eloquent story. On his advice Charles Baldwin brought a case against Robert Smith for his "devilish designed plot and wicked agreement," and it was presented in the Star Chamber in November, a month after the attack.

Smith's spite

Baldwin went to enormous trouble with his case and the Clerk of the Court had to take down 34 pages of evidence. Smith, relied on this as an example of "the troublesomeness the man is given to," called the suit frivolous, and declined to reply.

The miller was undeterred. He found more friendly witnesses and presented a further 58 pages of evidence in the following January. "Idle suits," Smith called them, "idle fancies," Smith called them, but this time he was forced to answer the charges.

He was reduced to trying to discredit Baldwin's witnesses. Elizabeth, while Mary Baldwin's maid who had been evicted with her mistress, was described as "a vagrant person who had been taken and punished for lying under hedges and ditches with passengers and other strangers." Dandridge, the meekman who had called "a very low fellow" who has gotten one of Charles Baldwin's daughters with child.

Hundred thousand 'wanted' Germans lose their fears

(Continued From Page 9)

One of those who didn't say the other day, "Why should I risk everything by confessing my real identity?" The amnesty only applies to the concealment of the real identity. It does not guarantee that I should not be put on trial for things I did under Hitler. I have no desire to see the inside of a prison, and I am going to wait for a complete amnesty. Either they scrub the slate clean or I stay as I am.

Today he owns a £100,000 business. One or two of his employees know his real identity, but they don't turn him in because it would mean the loss of their jobs. And there are more than 1,750,000 unemployed in West Germany today.

Officials of Dr. Adenauer's Ministry of Justice who thought up the amnesty scheme shrug their shoulders when the "underground army" is mentioned. One of them said jokingly: "They used to talk of the 'Hundred Thousand Army' which Germany was allowed after World War I. Perhaps our new 'Hundred Thousand Underground Army' will come in useful, too, when Germany needs a new Wehrmacht under Allied orders."

Forged papers. The great thing in establishing a new identity was to get hold

of just one document with the false name on it. This was "proof" you were whom you claimed, at any rate to the average official.

The more ingenious forged their papers themselves or in syndicates. This method was popular in D.P. camps where there was time to waste and plenty of time to organise.

Some "underground" Nazis got their wives to sell their party badges and insignia to eager souvenir-hunting American GIs for large sums, and with the money they were able to purchase the necessary identity cards and documents.

A sideline on this post-war racket is the surgeon who specialises in removing the tell-tale blood-group tattoo mark which every member of the SS had under his armpit.

Lost jobs. A single scar in this position would look suspicious, so the specialist surgeon had to produce the effect of a shower of hand-grenades splinters over the whole of the shoulder and face.

Even those former Nazis brought to trial usually got off with a caution, or were released by an intelligent court on bail. No wonder the average German asks: "Why should I take the chance of denouncing a Nazi when he'll be out and gunning for me inside six weeks?"



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DEFENCE OF BRITAIN

By Brigadier
A.R.W. Low

Britain's defence must fit into the framework of world facts and possibilities. The possibility of a major war is one part of that framework.

Another part is the duty of keeping order in the world. A third part, more clearly understood since the Korean war began, is the threat of Russian-directed aggression in so many parts of the world. A fourth part is the maintenance of a balance of power which is not a Russian-controlled one except on the basis of Western strength.

As the framework is worldwide, so Britain must combine her defence with the U.S. Europe and the British Commonwealth. But here we are concerned with the forces which Britain must have within that world framework.

No push-button

The first object of defence is to prevent lawlessness, aggression, and war. They can do this only if it is clear that they will win.

There are still a few push-button warfare enthusiasts who, sitting in their arm-chairs, dream of the next armoured division moving from London to Berlin.

Their dreams are quite irrelevant to the problem of Britain's defence in 1950, but they are valuable to those who are rightly thinking many years ahead. There is, alas, no button we can push to stop the North Koreans or tame the bear in the Kremlin.

There are others who, while acknowledging the irrelevance of the push-button, pluck eagerly at any new invention in the hope that costly orthodox weapons will become unnecessary. They revel in talk of new weapons that will make the tank useless and drive the aeroplane from the air.

Some day, maybe, but not today. Meanwhile such talk is dangerous, because it provides excuses for doing nothing.

There are those who rely on the atom bomb. Some of them say we need no other forces; others say it is no good having any other forces. They are both wrong.

It is possibly true that the fact that the U.S. has a number of atom bombs has saved Europe in the last few years from being overrun by Russia. But it has not prevented the Korean war, and it will not prevent any Russian satellite from obeying Stalin's order.

Main problem

The irresistible conclusion so far that Britain must plan her defence forces without relying

upon push-buttons, secret weapons or atom bombs. She must rely on the resources of her own people, and she must not use their resources as an excuse for doing nothing.

There is a second conclusion—the better the fighting forces are prepared the less likelihood there is of aggression, and, if aggression does come, the less likelihood there will be that our side will be forced to start using atom bombs.

There is no space here to examine the methods that the Royal Navy and the RAF should use to secure the command of the sea and of the air so that Britain may live.

The main problem for examination is, what must Britain do to win the long battle? This is a problem which affects the Army and the RAF together, but space again forbids more than a passing reference to the tactical air force without which no army is complete.

Ultimately the Infantryman wins all battles and all wars, though he cannot win them alone. It did not take our American allies long to see that the North Koreans could not be defeated with planes and ships alone.

Some experts see the problem of the Army as a problem of training and equipping and supporting the Infantryman. But, however the problem is stated, one thing is clear: Britain's military strength in the land battles lies in the skill of her men and the excellence of their weapons, equipment, aircraft and vehicles.

The quality of the Army, its power, its mobility, far more than its size, will deter the calculating Stalin. It is wrong as well as defeatist to say that Western Europe cannot be defended against Russia. But quality means nothing less than the best.

Some must spend money on tanks, the best anti-tank weapons, the best anti-air weapons, and so on; and if we do that we must spend enough money in Army pay to attract the type of men we want. For we cannot get a modern Army on the cheap.

No skimping

Least of all can we afford to skimp the quality of the men, who must be of the best intelligence and endurance, whether they are technicians, tank commanders or Infantry, if they are to make full use of the weapons and support available.

Guard the West

Now, if the problem is viewed as a whole, it becomes evident that the defender must guard every threatened area effectively at the same time; and they are courting defeat if they wait till they are placed at a disadvantage at some point, and then hurry their forces to it regardless of what may be brewing elsewhere.

It is Russia's interest, but not ours, that aggression should proceed in this piecemeal fashion, wearing us down in the less important theatres in order the better to crush us eventually in the vital ones.

If that goes on, a stage must be reached at which we are obliged to take up not a local but a general challenge. When it does come, let us hope that we still have men and arms left to stand our ground in the most vital places—above all, in Western Europe.

At present Britain simply has not, for all her treaties and pacts, either the men or the arms to defend the West. And yet what little extra force the Government can scrape together is to go, not to Germany, but to Korea!

On this a Labour member remarked quite truly that "politically it might be desirable, but strategically it was ludicrous." Hardly less so is the sending to that area of three aircraft carriers of the Glory class, which we should need nearer home for anti-submarine work in the event of a world conflict. Such things may be right on balance, but only because we rely on the atom bomb to postpone the conflict.

Britain's fighting need is for more aircraft and more soldiers. The only quick way to get the latter is to suspend discharges; this is at last to be done, but not to National Service men, where it is most needed.

If National Service had been continued for two years, instead of 18 months, we should today have had more divisions, comprising a much stronger and better balanced army.

No less vital is the reorganisation of Civil Defence. Here, too, the Government has been at last turning its back on the Home Office and the local authorities. But it is still a long way from the point where the Home Office has given to the United States a plan for

the situation in much too serious to be used as mere fuel for political argument. Nor, to be just, is the Government of Great Britain alone in fault. Before Korea opened men's eyes, the Government of the United States had been equally remiss, and successive Governments of France even more so.

All three had signed the North Atlantic Pact, but none of them had been willing to incur the national sacrifices, or to shoulder the electoral unpopularity, involved in making the Pact a defensive reality. Now, however, America has seen the red light, and the measures of defence expansion announced by President Truman show a lively recognition of the need for a new point of view. It remains for Great Britain and France to follow suit.

What are the essentials of the problem? On the one side there is Russia, an aggressive Power bent on obtaining world dominance by force. An aggressor she has the inalienable advantage, greater in modern war than it ever was previously, of being able to choose the time and place for her attacks.

Geographically, together with her satellites, she occupies a continuous land territory, the largest in the world under one rule, fenced all round with an Iron Curtain, and with its main centres screened behind vast land distances. Its Government is a despotism, unfettered by votes or public opinion, and in a position to prevent its people from knowing anything that it does not want them to know.

On the other side are the protagonists of democracy—peaceful States, who cannot choose the time or place for their attacks, and who have to respect voters and work in publicity; scattered States, of whom the two most powerful can reach no theatre of war without sea communications.

The interests of these States can be attacked any day in one of three ways: by a large number of armed forces spread across the world from the Baltic to the Pacific; by a

So we must increase the pay of the proficient Regular officer, n.c.o. and man. The basis of Britain's Army must be long service—professionals. But it is as wrong to leave good soldiers without good equipment as it is to have untrained men for good equipment. The balance between man and weapon must be carefully maintained.

If quality is strength, of what size must the land forces be? That depends upon the tasks allotted. Mere numbers of men mean nothing. Divisions, and squadrons of the tactical air force are signs of strength and preparedness. There are too few of these today, partly because of mistaken organisation and partly because of shortage of Regulars; but not because we have too few men.

We shall not prevent aggression in 1950 by being prepared for 1933. Yet it is just as true to argue that we must not deprive productive industry of one man more than we need to man the forces, and that it is wasteful to produce too much equipment too when better equipment may be available tomorrow.

The dilemma is obvious, but a balance must be struck. Has the British Government the best men to strike that balance?

Needed now

Why is it so difficult to state clearly what the Army should be? Forly because the public is given such sparse information. But here are four fundamental steps which must be taken:

1. Increase the pay and other rewards for proficient officers, warrant officers, n.c.o.s and men.

2. Increase the supply of modern tanks, vehicles, radar and weapons.

3. Organise the Army into a mobile striking force with at least two divisions at home and three divisions in Western Europe in addition to the formations required in the Middle East, Malaya and the Far East.

4. Organise the reserve so that it can quickly mobilise. This must include the organisation of all reserves by telling them of a matter of routine in peacetime to which unit they belong.

This survey is not prompted by a belief that war is inevitable. War is not inevitable. But peace is attainable only if we are strong enough in the world to persuade Russia to make a settlement.

To neglect Britain's land forces, her air forces or her Navy is to neglect the greatest chance of peace.

By
Scrutator

Only one thing has deferred the grim reckoning—America's lead over Russia in regard to the atom bomb. Little as we may like that weapon, we have to acknowledge that it, and nothing else, has so far safeguarded peace and freedom. But it is short-lived security, now that Russia has started making the bomb too. If Britain wait till it has run out before they begin effectively rearming, they shall be caught helpless by the aggressive Power.

Similar in kind, but far worse in degree, for whether we take count of land, air or sea, Britain's inferiority to Stalin is clearly much greater than inferiority to Hitler ever was.

the mainland, whereas Peking—both morally and materially—was in an exceptionally strong position to influence the North Koreans.

These speculations have little bearing on events in Korea now, but they are of value in considering action in the next stage of the conflict, when the aggressors either withdraw or are forced to do so. And they ought not to be ignored in any other trouble—some problem that may arise in this part of the world.

The principle is well established in the West, where the Atlantic community has formed its own machinery for co-operation in defence of peace, though the United Nations remains unimpaired over all.

Whether the preliminary handling of affairs in Asia by a purely or largely Asian body would always ensure happier results is a matter of detail. The principle is the thing. Where failure followed, the wider arbitrament to which such problems would then be subjected could claim a foundation all the sounder because of that failure. It does, of course, lead toward a sort of Monroe Doctrine for Asia.

That policy has been conspicuously successful on the American Continent, without in any way impairing the overall responsibility of the United Nations. But any solid movement in that direction must necessarily involve a recognition of the reality of the changed situation in China.

That is a delicate matter, in which too much detail is calculated to do more harm than good. There are certain directions, however, in which the influence of a Peking rather than a Nationalist member would no doubt have been very considerable. One does gather the impression that there would have been a greater energy in pressing for a peaceful unification. Certainly in such a policy Peking would have carried far greater weight than the Taipei delegate, whose Government had lost all authority on

The new Truman

By O.H. Brandon

President Truman told a close friend of his some days ago that when he flew back from Independence, Missouri, to Washington, after Mr. Acheson had telephoned of the flagrant attack of the North Koreans, he made up his mind right then and there in his plane that such aggression must be resisted at all costs.

Long before that he had made up his mind that freedom is worth more than peace. And at the first Cabinet meeting after his return he made it quite clear that it was the moral duty of the U.S. to stop the Korean invasion, if necessary with arms.

In that crucial hour the decision to refuse to temporise with aggressive Communism any longer was his. The others only supplied the formula.

Last month a U.S. Administration member said to me that never before had he been as aware of the leadership qualities in Harry S. Truman as after the crucial Cabinet meetings at the outbreak of the Korean crisis. His unflinching courage and clear-sightedness, he felt, surpassed Franklin D. Roosevelt's.

True, the American people are now infinitely more mature in their understanding of world affairs, infinitely more united than they were in 1940 and 1941 when Roosevelt had to make some of the most difficult decisions, but it is doubtful whether he would have had the daring to take matters in his own hands as Truman did after the North Koreans had struck.

In three days

Truman committed American troops in Korea without consulting Congress, he neutralised Taiwan, promised more arms to India-China, began calling up more men and ordering the Army to take over a strike-bound railroad.

All this within three days and on his own responsibility, and there was hardly a murmur of dissent on Capitol Hill. The American people, it was overwhelming clear, supported him to the hilt.

The President today is different from the Truman of a year or two ago. This is important to realise. Simplicity is still a dominant quality of his, but there are more righteousness, deeper convictions and fiercer courage in living up to his convictions behind this simplicity.

The American people, the world, and especially the Kremlin, have been inclined to underestimate him. The legends of the haberdasher who went bankrupt, the politician who owed his election to the notorious Prendergast political machine, the poker player who likes to show off his curious hats, have been perpetuated by his enemies. Truman today is above all that.

Still, many people, even intimates of his, wondered whether in the present crisis he would not shy away from imposing economic controls on the country, whether he would not be afraid to call up large numbers of Americans into the Army, or hesitate to request higher taxes, three of the most unpopular moves a President could make before an election.

But in the face of real danger, political opportunism could not interfere with what he thought was necessary for the security of the Western world.

Marked man

Mr. Truman has made many over-confident statements about the world situation, and the state of American military preparedness.

In spite of the momentous decisions which President Truman has had to take over the last few weeks, he remains the simple, unassuming man. He does not pretend to be a genius or great statesman.

He does not know foreign or military affairs. He is a kind of everyman, they can mirror themselves in him and his reactions are based on the same moral principles that the majority shares with him. They can understand his relationship to the situation, and his determination not to let himself be bossed by the Kremlin.

On the rampage

They probably do not realise it yet—and only the future will tell—but the President's decision to initiate a creeping mobilisation have a certain effect on what is often called, affectionately, "the American way of life."

Many a great peace-time project for expansion and development will have to be abandoned. The building of skyscrapers, the peace-time effort on which Americans is a symbol of optimism and limitless opportunity, will have to be suspended indefinitely.

A large standing peace-time army, compulsory military service, high military expenditures, a balance between consumer goods and military equipment, things Europeans have been living with for many years, will soon become a normal state of affairs in America too. The boastful but true statement of the U.S.A. must thus fade into the past.

Thus hoarders and profiteers are on the rampage and within a few days the average retail price index has risen by 25 per cent, but nevertheless anyone who is witnessing the historic transition of a nation used to wallowing in unspent wealth and indulging in a carefree life to a nation earnestly preparing to shoulder the burden of responsibility for the survival of the Western world cannot but be deeply impressed. For this, credit is due to such men as Truman, Acheson, Vandenberg, Bradley and Eisenhower.

In spite of the momentous decisions which President Truman has had to take over the last few weeks, he remains the simple, unassuming man. He does not pretend to be a genius or great statesman.

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BRITISH DELEGATE'S BLAST AT RUSSIANS

Dark forces of Communism ready for kill in Asia

MALIK ON DEFENSIVE

Lake Success, August 11.

Mr. Jacob Malik of Russia sought to choke off the Western barrage of counter-propaganda in the United Nations today by insisting that the Security Council vote on whether to invite representatives of North Korea and Communist China to attend the debate on the Korean war effort.

Battered by the hard-hitting speech of the United States delegate, Warren Austin, in yesterday's meeting and confronted with the prospect of another blast from Sir Gladwyn Jebb of Britain, Mr. Malik proposed that the vote on inviting non-members should be taken at the outset of the meeting.

"I remind the Council our debate is becoming lengthy," he said. "Therefore, the Soviet delegation suggests we might pass to the vote (on the question of inviting the rival Korean regimes and Communist China) and come to the substance of the business before us. If those registered on the list of speakers do not insist upon speaking first, we might vote."

Sir Gladwyn, who had come prepared with a nine-page speech, said: "But Mr. President, I do insist upon speaking now."

Mr. Malik then said that as president of the Council he would honour the Soviet delegation's request for a vote and suggested that it be taken immediately.

Mr. Austin interjected: "Mr. President, I challenge your ruling."

Mr. Malik immediately declared that he had made no ruling and therefore he would not accept the United States challenge and put it to the vote to determine whether the Council would overrule the Chair.

Sir Gladwyn then rose to speak. He declared: "Whatever solution is finally established, one thing comes necessarily first and that is that the invading forces in Korea should go back whence they came."

Dark forces

He warned that "the dark forces of Communism imperialism are concentrating for the kill" in Asia. He argued that the Communists planned a crime in South Korea which "could hardly have been carried out undetected but which they thought they could get away with because the policeman's back was turned."

"However, the policeman, though perhaps somewhat off his gun, was not indifferent. Though jumped on, he blew his whistle and a number of other policemen were coming to his aid. The argument that all the policemen ought now to be called off, leaving the victim to the tender mercies of the attacker, is not one which is likely to find much favour if only for the fact that if this were done it would be only too likely that the incident would soon be repeated and Asia would once again be the scene of a crime."

"Yes, Asia would once again be the scene of a crime. Here is a vast arena in which, repulsed in Europe, it is now clear the dark forces of imperialism are concentrating for the kill. All the new emergent Asian states are affected by this

and they know it. There is no secret at all. In Burma, the Communists are in arms against the recognised government.

"In Indonesia, so soon as it became clear Hatta and Soekarno were consolidating their authority, the Communist menace was sent to destroy them if it could. In Vietnam the emergent government has had to wage active war against the Communists. The Communist Hukbaniha is in arms against the government of the Philippines.

Even in India

"Even in India, the greatest of all the new Asian democracies, the Communist resort to armed violence in Hyderabad was a deliberate attempt by an armed minority to assert its power."

"It is not for nothing that the great statesman, Pandit Nehru, said, as late as June 22, 'Communism is sheer pure terrorism and the Communists in South East Asia are automatically weakening themselves by turning against nationalism. The strongest and growing urge in South East Asia is the Nationalist urge, plus the urge for social justice'."

Sir Gladwyn ridiculed Mr. Malik's contention that the United Nations forces fighting in Korea are imperialist powers fighting at the direction of the United States.

He said: "Imperialist powers—good gracious, are we really to believe boys from Iowa or Colorado, who are now in foxholes near Chingju doing their best to defend democracy as they know it and longing for the day when

they will get back to Denver or Sioux City—are we really to believe these people are out like Genghis Khan to enslave the world? I prefer to rely, not on Marx, but on the judgment of my own eyes and ears."

Attack on Russia

Attacking Russia's 29-week boycott of the United Nations, Sir Gladwyn said directly to Mr. Malik: "To maintain that the Security Council must be powerless because one member, in a fit of pique, simply boycotts it is really to admit that the Security Council and, indeed, the whole of the United Nations, can function only if it functions in accordance with the wish of one individual permanent member."

Mr. Malik followed Sir Gladwyn with a 47-minute reply to the United States and Britain, in which he declared again that Russia was not supplying arms to the North Koreans. On the contrary, he said, the United States had supplied the North Koreans through equipment furnished to the South Koreans and captured by the invaders.

"The delegate of the United States, in order to confuse the facts, resorts to direct slander when he declares North Korea is supplied with weapons by the Soviet Union. The contention made by the United States is nothing but slander."

The Council adjourned at 6:26 p.m. EDT, taking no action on substantive matters for the seventh consecutive meeting. It will meet again on Monday—United Press.

Korea's invasion could be repeated in Germany

By Frank MacMillan

As the first American land forces which have been thrown into the Korean war fight a desperate retreating battle, the European nations which have banded themselves together in the Atlantic Pact must be drawing some grim lessons from the fighting.

The first and most ominous warning from Korea is the speed of the Communist attack. The North Koreans were able to mass their troops and equipment at leisure, choose their moment and advance against the untrained and under-equipped troops of the Southern Republic.

Victory was made well-nigh certain for them by the ease with which the Communists were able to play on the nationalistic sentiments of Asiatic peoples in demanding the withdrawal of occupying forces—and by the distaste of the Americans for being made to seem an old-fashioned Colonial Power.

Now, as General MacArthur races against time to rush big supplies of heavy equipment, tanks and artillery to the battlefield, he is at an additional disadvantage as compared with his enemies who can make far better speed by road.

Most important of all, MacArthur has to wait massive reinforcements in manpower from far-off America. The Communist aggressors have a trained army which could muster 200,000 men even in 1948. And some of these troops have been seasoned in battle under the command of Mao Tse-tung in China.

Thus a ludicrously small Communist State has been able to challenge the might of America—and nearly get away with its rape of South Korea before the Americans had time to move.

But Korea is not the only State which has been partitioned by the

Potsdam settlement. The most glaring example is the divided rule over Germany.

Parallel

The parallel with Korea is breathtakingly ominous. In Western Germany, the Allies have helped the establishment of a democratic state whose Government has been chosen by free elections.

That state, too, has been, by deliberate policy of the Allies, deprived of armed forces, war equipment and heavy industry. The Communist puppet-state of Eastern Germany maintains a "police" force estimated at 100,000 men, which is armed and trained like a modern army with automatic weapons, tanks and artillery. This is backed by a "Youth Movement" whose training could easily be adapted to military requirements.

It is obviously a futile policy to set up a democratic state and leave it defenceless on the very fringe of Stalin's empire. This is a dangerous world for small democracies.

(Continued on Page 15)

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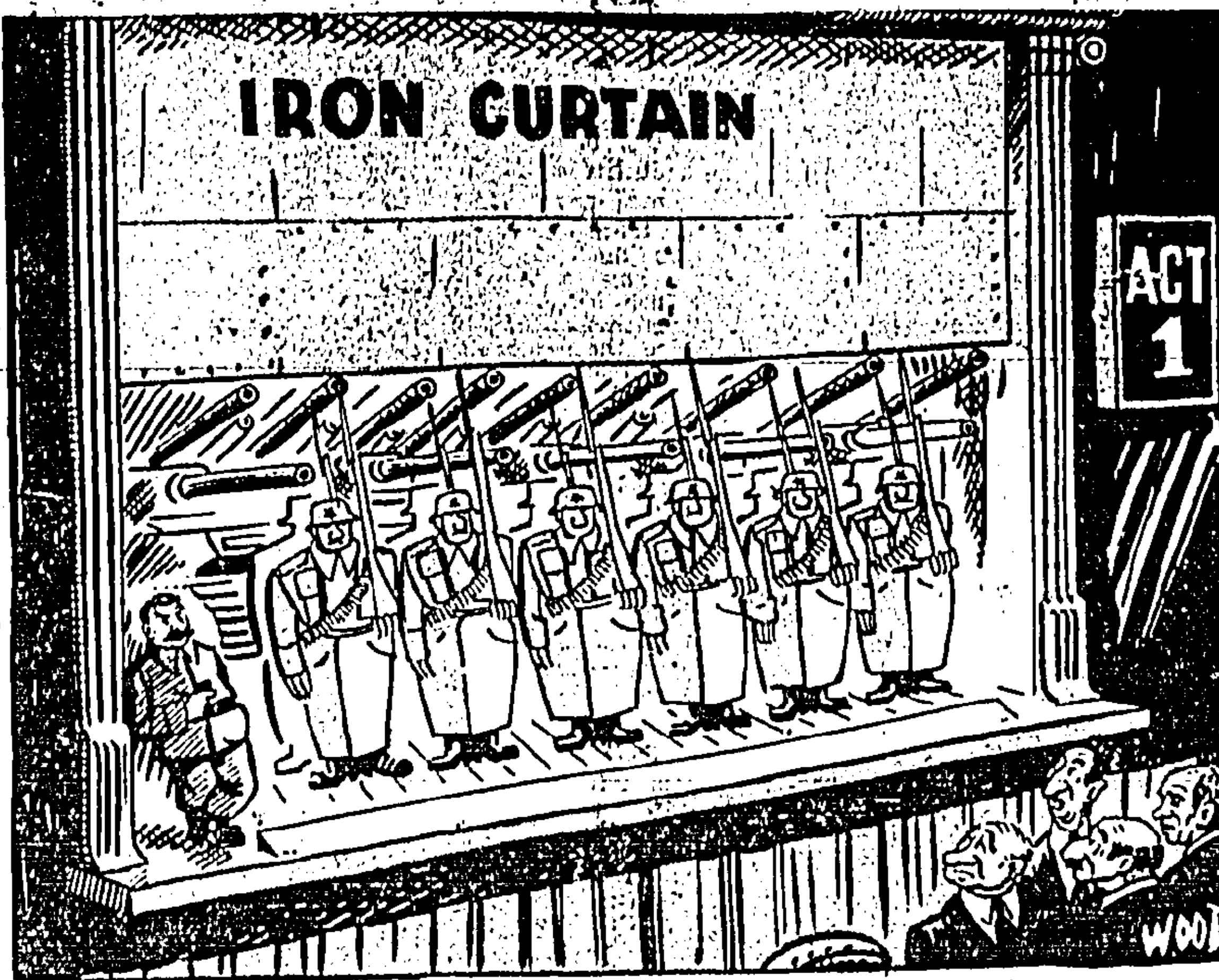
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ACHESON NAMES RUSSIA AS VILLAIN IN KOREA

Washington, August 11.

The Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson, said today that Russia had the power to call off the Communist aggressors in Korea but was deliberately trying to thwart the United Nations' efforts to restore peace and security.

Mr. Acheson told a news conference the settlement Russian wanted in Korea was Korea's object submission to Communist control. For the first time, Mr. Acheson named Soviet Russia specifically as the villain in the Korean dispute when he asked himself five questions at the news conference and then gave the answers.

He asked: "Whose troops are attacking deep in someone else's country?—The North Koreans."

"What country is overrun by an invading army which, as is certified by the United Nations Commission, attacked without provocation?—The Republic of Korea."

"Who is assisting the Republic of Korea to defend itself?—The United Nations, with the support of 53 of its 59 members."

"Who has the influence and power to call off the North Korean?—The Soviet Union."

"Is the Soviet Union one of the 53 members of the United Nations who are supporting the United Nations Charter and working for peace?—No."

Mr. Acheson opened his news conference with a voluntary statement against Russian tactics in the Security Council. He said the Soviet delegate, Mr. Jacob Malik, was demanding the withdrawal of the United Nations forces from Korea because the only settlement the Soviet desired was abject submission to Communist control.

Soviet tactics

"The tactics of the Soviet representative as president of the Security Council are easy to understand. They are intended to thwart the United Nations efforts to restore peace and security."

Mr. Acheson declined, however, to say whether he thought Council members should remove Mr. Malik as Council chairman. Mr. Acheson also:

1. Called for the most complete and unwavering support of General Douglas MacArthur.

2. Emphasized that American policy toward Taiwan is unchanged.

3. Urged quick Congressional approval of President Truman's "campaign of truth" to combat Soviet propaganda. He said the administration had drawn up plans for taking the offensive in the East-West war of words. President Truman wants more money for the "Voice of America" to carry out the campaign.

4. Urged amendments to Senator Pat McCarran's Communist control bill. He said the



MR. DEAN ACHESON

bill's provision on the admission of aliens to the United States was too strict in banning repentant Communists. He said these people frequently were helpful in combating Communism.

5. Reported that Charles Spofford, United States deputy on the North Atlantic treaty Council was convinced the North Korean conflict and possibility of other aggression made it even more urgent than before that immediate steps be taken to strengthen the defence of the North Atlantic area.

then the defence of the North Atlantic area.

Lashing out at what he described as Soviet obstruction in the Security Council, Mr. Acheson demanded that the Russians call off the North Koreans. He said, "The tactics adopted by the Soviet representative presiding over the Security Council have hampered Council discussion of one issue before it—at present, namely, complaint of aggression upon the Republic of Korea."

Dilatory tactics

He charged the Soviet representative on the Council and current President, Mr. Malik, with dilatory tactics and repeated falsehoods in trying to block a full hearing of the facts of the situation.

Charging Mr. Malik with failure to live up to his duties as president of the Council, Mr. Acheson said: "By reiterated reversals of the truth, the Soviet representative has obstructed but not prevented the presentation of facts."

Noting that the Soviet Union has taken no steps to induce the puppet regime in North Korea to cease hostilities, Mr. Acheson said, "It has clearly shown, in demanding the withdrawal of the United Nations forces from Korea, that the settlement it (Russia) desires in Korea is abject submission to Communist control."

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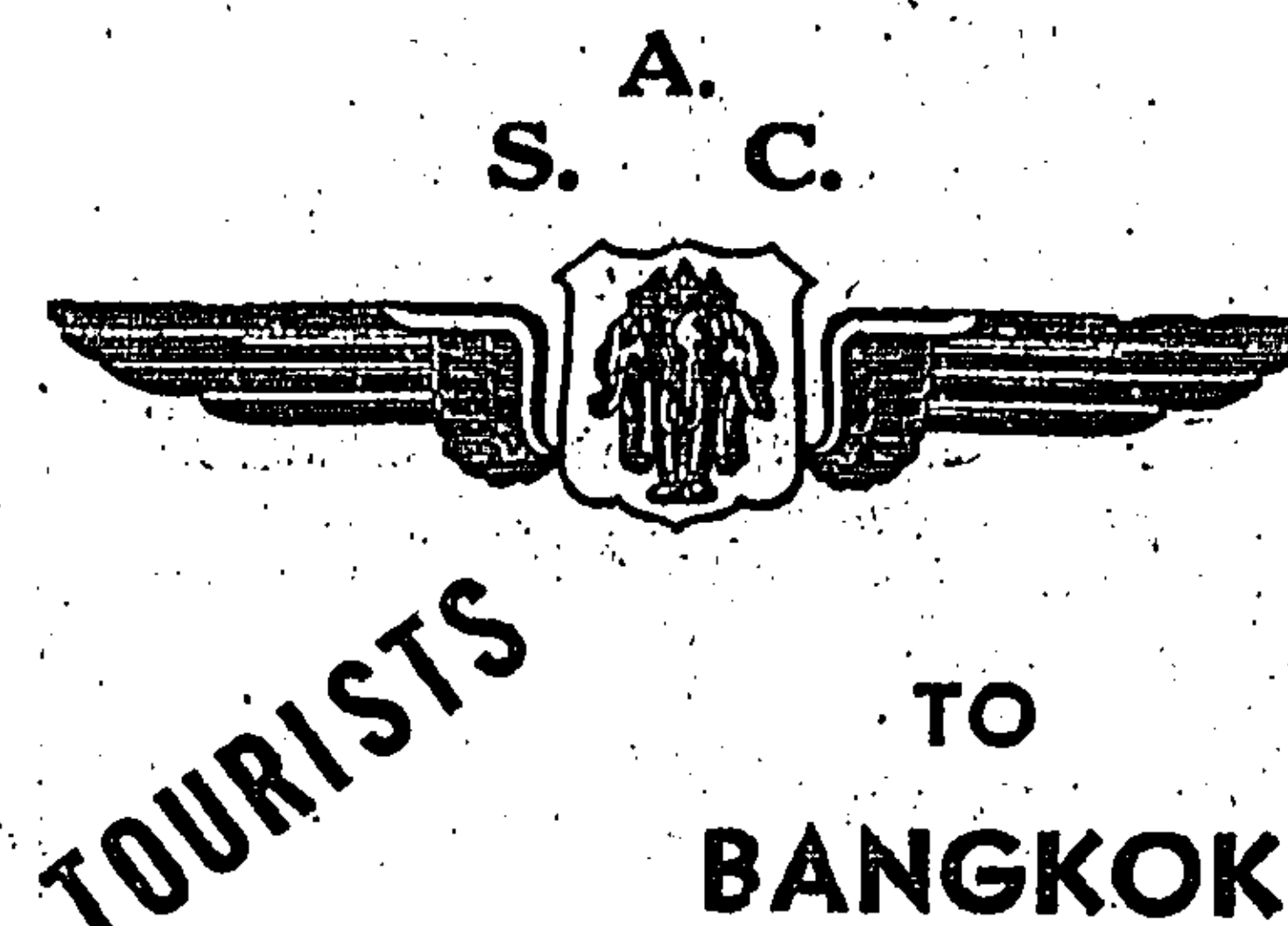
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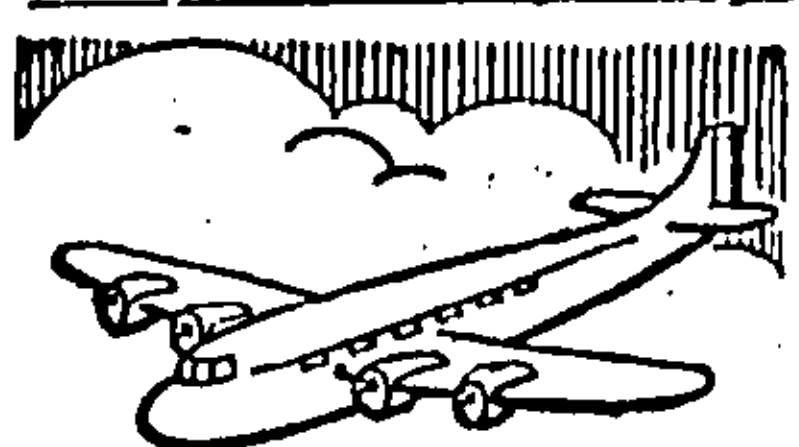
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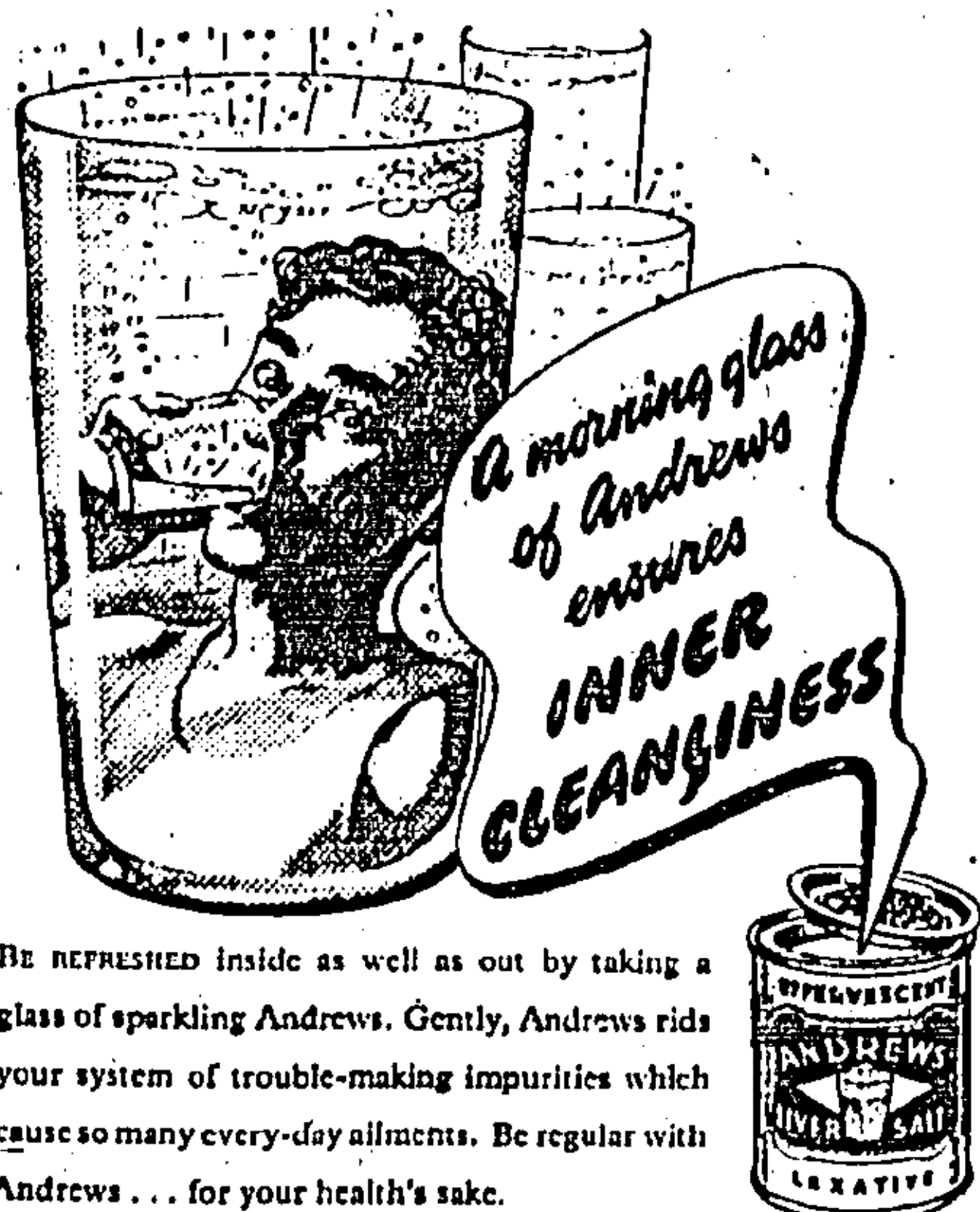
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AUSTRALIAN LETTER

Troops for UN

Announcement that Australia had decided to send ground forces to Korea came as no surprise. Everyone expected it and nearly everyone hoped for it because the happenings in Korea are seen as a prototype of what could happen much closer to Australia.

The force to be provided will be approximately 2,000 comprising infantry, machine-gun, artillery and mixed units, and it is expected that it will be able to reach Japan by the end of September and be ready for Korea shortly afterwards.

The decision to make the force 2,000 is understood to be a compromise between a proposal of a brigade of 4,000 and a battalion of 1,000.

There will be no need for a recruiting campaign for the force has already more than enough men who have volunteered.

Australians from the British Commonwealth Occupation Force in Japan, who have returned to Sydney say that 80 per cent of the men there had volunteered for Korea.

The Australians in Japan number 2,000, but only 500 of them are front line troops. Locally military experts have argued that it would take six months to train a contingent for Korea and have further stated that veterans of World War II would already be outmoded in their training and would require refresher courses.

This view is shared by the Acting Minister for Defence, Mr. McBride, who is supporting the national defence scheme of compulsory training so that a pool, constantly expanding, of well trained men will be available for an emergency.

Present hopes are that the scheme will be properly under way early in the new year.

One curious sidelight on the response for volunteers for Korea is that women have responded more enthusiastically than men. A professor of psychology was not surprised at this. He said that women were more responsive than men to any appeal for help. Men, on the other hand, were inclined to say "What's in this for me?" Its a point of view that should cause quite a lot of domestic disagreements.

Another odd aspect is the number of migrants to Australia who are seeking to enlist. Many of them had served with the British forces in the last war but because they are not naturalised British subjects they can't enlist in Australia.

Labour's attitude

The attitude of the Labour Party to the involvement of Australia in the Korean crisis is

equivocal. Though the Party supports the United Nations and has announced in Parliament that it considers the North Koreans to have committed an unprovoked act of aggression, the president of the Australian Labour Party Mr. J. A. Ferguson, said the other day that the party did not want Australian troops used to preserve American capitalism. He said that it did not wish its sense of obligation to UN to be defined as weakness entitling the rest of the world to regard Australia as servile colonialists fit only to supply shock troops and take the brunt of the battle.

The flood situation in New South Wales has continued to deteriorate. Food has been dropped by aircraft to stranded families, but bad weather has limited the flights and there is a fear that some people may perish. Thousands of sheep have died of starvation, shepherds have been held up, many of the sheep have grass growing on their sodden backs, rabbits, driven from their burrows by the rain, have invaded buildings and any piece of relatively dry land.

Woolmen expect that the total wool cheque this year will be well below the £280,000,000 record of last year and that much of the wool will be discoloured and affected by water. Almost continuous rain since April has completely disorganised the shearing schedule and there's no saying when they'll be able to be reorganised.

The consequences of the floods extend far beyond the pastoral industries. Building operations, already largely behind schedule, have been further retarded because work has been impossible in many sections and also because disrupted transport has held up supplies of timber. Industry generally, so very nothing of the housewife, has been hit by the shortages of coal and Sydney now has blackouts nearly every night.

Coal shortages, plus a ban on overtime by men working in the gas works has compelled the companies to ration gas. This means that the meals are difficult to obtain in the city in the middle of the day and housewives have to plan their kitchen routine to suit the ration schedule.

Synthetic wool

Another depressing announcement for the sheep-men came from Sydney's Professor T. G. Cooper, who holds the chair of Chemical Engineering. He said that wool was the next victim on the list for synthetic conquest. Synthetics have ousted indigo dyes, silk and rubber, next would assault wool.

If that happens it will be a serious blow to Australia's economy, which still rides mainly on the sheeps' backs. Professor Hunter, who said that synthetic rubber was better than natural rubber and that the only reason natural rubber was still being bought from Malaya was being held, held that synthetic wool would be as good as natural wool.

To underline his argument, he added that one British firm was spending £5,250,000 on research into synthetics, which was more than the total devoted to all types of research in Australia.

A more cheery note for the men on the land came with the announcement that Britain had lifted her ban on imported rabbits. Imports were banned in 1914. May so that stocks could be cleared. Export of Australian frozen rabbits reached its peak in 1949 when about 30 million pairs valued at £5,250,000 were sent to Britain.

Another export item that is being readmitted to Britain is Australian plum puddings, which in 1948-49 were worth £1,000,000 to Australia.

Migration is becoming one of Australia's major undertakings. Migrants are arriving at the rate of 200,000 a year and as it costs approximately £1,000 to transport and settle each migrant this effort to populate Australia is costing about £200,000,000 a year.

The Migration Minister, Mr. Holt, said that Australia's most urgent need was for capital equipment from overseas to make the migration scheme successful. He argued that it would be more constructive for America to extend some financial aid to countries to which Europeans were migrating rather than to the countries they were leaving.

Dramatic episode

The migration scheme has been one of the most dramatic episodes in Australian history. In the past three years 400,000 migrants had come into the country as permanent settlers. Proportionally that gain is greater than that achieved by the United States in its peak years of immigration. So far there is no reason to fear that this influx of people will alter the pattern of Australian life because Australia's annual birthrate of 180,000 is keeping up with the migrants half of whom, in any event, are British. The Australian migration scheme, incidentally, is considered by overseas experts as the best in the world.

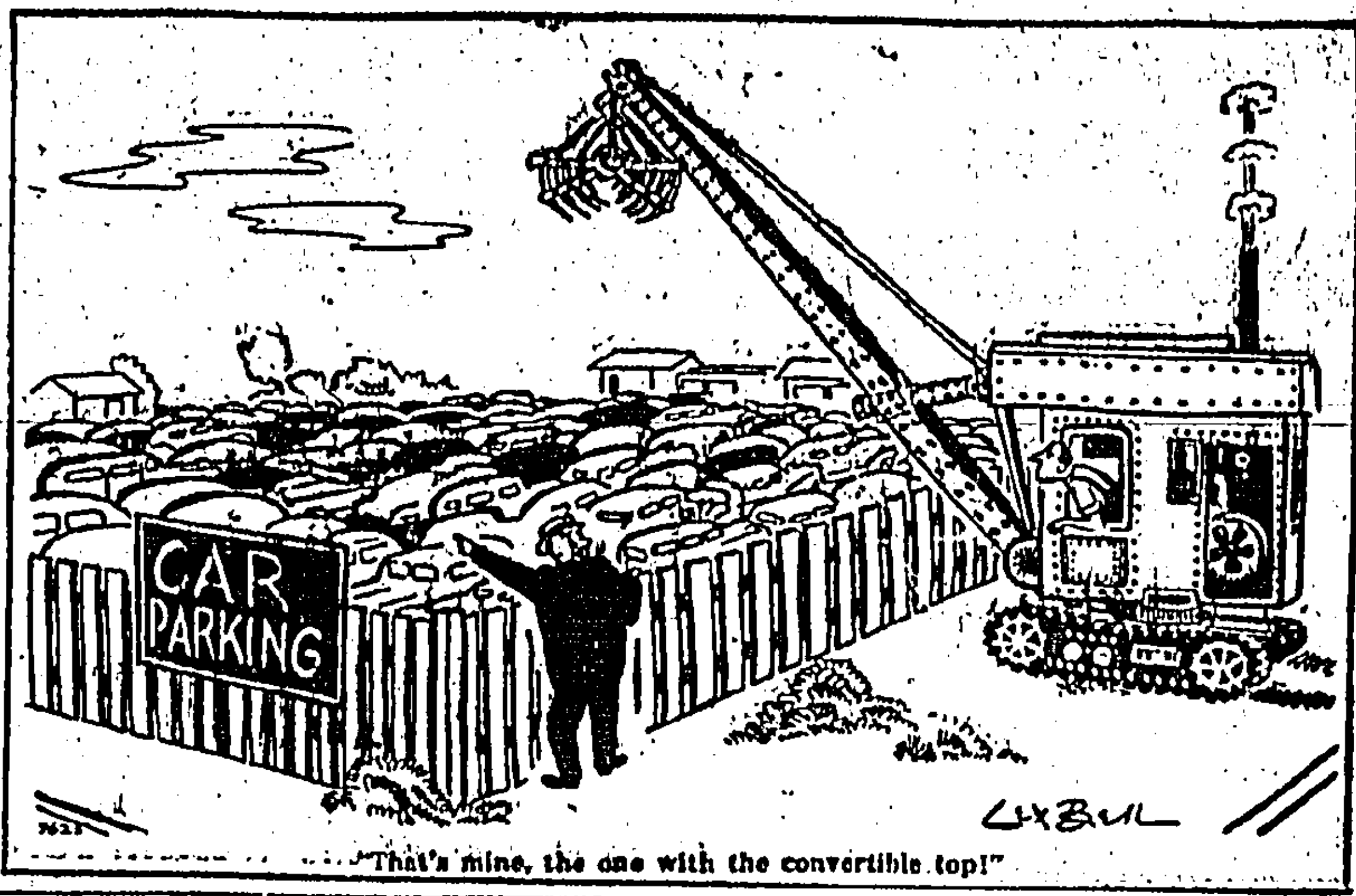
Even in the effect of people from Europe is being noticed in the added variety of foods in small goods shops, the multi-lingual notices in many of the leading shops and the growth of national cultural centres, all of which give fresh flavour to the local dish.

Weed killers

Life, one way and another, is pretty precarious. There has been a host of improved weed killers and insecticides on the market in recent years but some of them are just as fatal to humans as they are to the other pests. The National Health and Medical Research Council has recently issued a warning that some of these powerful new pest destroyers should be handled with great care, particularly those containing organic phosphorus which can cause lethal poisoning through contact with the skin.

Another sad reflection on life has come from the secretary of the New South Wales Milk and Ice Carters' Union. He says that the average Sydney milkman walked an unnecessary 200 miles between front gates and milk receptacles in home delivery. The distance the milkmen have to walk from front gates to their homes is a limit placed on the distance postmen have to walk to deliver letters to private homes and the milkmen want the same consideration. They are campaigning for a 25-yard maximum and if they get their wish about 25 per cent of the 400,000 customers they now serve will have to move their milk jugs closer to the front gate.

On the most constructive side of living, there's a Sydney doctor who soon will go abroad to bring back to Australia the technique for a life-saving operation never before performed in this country. The operation will bring now hope to hundreds of heart-disease sufferers who previously had no hope of cure. The operation involves making a suture to open heart valves closed gradually by disease—a condition that fre-



India's industrial empire

India still dreams of industrial expansion, of mighty new industrial cities of the Orient to transform her from a nation of farmers to the greatest manufacturing power in Asia.

No nation has more plans for development. In the first flush of independence India's rulers went in for a welter of planning. Schemes for building factories, steel mills, refineries, hydro-electric projects, aircraft building and shipbuilding flooded the pigeon-holes of New Delhi's offices.

At a conservative estimate the total cost of these plans is put at around £2,000,000,000. And that is a big sum for a nation struggling to budget on a hundredth of that amount.

Crippling

The fact is that India, hardly enough resources to maintain her present industrial

strength. A number of new factories have been opened, mostly by British firms, but vast quantities of machinery, worked out in the war, have yet to be replaced.

Only one man can put things right—that much despised figure, the private investor. In India, that means the foreign investor. High taxation and crippling living costs have sapped the re-

sources of India's investing public (even more than in Britain and other countries) and it must be mainly dollars and pounds that will eventually bring new capital equipment to the great sub-continent.

Most likely it will be pounds, for only British businessmen have lately invested on any scale. The others, including dollar-rich Americans, have held back.

Many hesitate, because of the nationalisation threat implied in some of the Indian Republic's earlier resolutions. Others are put off by the Government's many controls and the new labour laws, copied from Britain, which provide workers with social security insurance and paid holidays.

Put off

No one objects to these amenities as such, but prospective investors feel their cost can only be justified by increased production.

The would-be factory builder is further put off by the fact that production per head in India has fallen sharply since the war. Indian workers are producing 20 per cent less than in 1939, though average output throughout the rest of the world shows a 15 per cent increase.

India's Government is, of course, eager to attract the foreign investor. It has given assurances that "reasonable" profits will not be heavily taxed.

It has also harboured foreign exchange—sadly depleted after the "independence spending spree"—to buy badly needed machinery.

And it has raised tariff barriers to protect and encourage Indian manufacturers. This, unfortunately, has tended to stifle healthy competition from abroad and for a up prices. Shortages have been created, with local manufacturers taking advantage of these to sell inferior goods at top prices.

Some things they cannot produce also come under the Gov-

ernment's import ban. Certain British drugs, sold here for years because India cannot make them, are now unobtainable.

Every Calcutta X-ray theatre closed down a week or so ago when photographic plates ran out. Foreign sewing machines, no longer imported, sell at astronomical prices because it's hoped this will encourage India to manufacture her own.

No offers

Foreign firms have been forced to open assembly shops for some of their products. These may be the forerunners of full-scale production plants.

But an enormous amount of development will first be needed even to provide them with steel and fuel.

British cycle manufacturers, for instance, are shortly opening two plants. They can thus avoid a freight duty of import duty. But all the main parts will be shipped piecemeal from England.

X-rays off

Car firms are already doing the same. One big combine, working in co-operation with an Indian concern, is having part of its cars built in India. They are sold as an "Indian" product.

This Indian firm intends to build its own cars one day. Experts point out, however, that it will have to wait until India has the subsidiary industries to make such things as magnets, lamps and accessories.

India will also have to train more technicians. Numbers are already studying in the United Kingdom of Great Britain, in the United States and in Europe. Others are learning in India.

But it will be years before there are enough for all the schemes India has in mind, or even to replace her important army of foreign engineers.

Most of these are still British. Firms are finding it difficult, however, to recruit new men. "Engineers just won't come out here from the United Kingdom," one big Calcutta firm complained the other day. "We are offering the best terms ever—£2,000 a year upwards, but there are no takers. So we have to sign on Germans."

Germans sought

The Indian Labour Minister was recently in Western Germany arranging for engineers and electricians to fly out for the most urgent posts.

An agreement was negotiated at Bonn for the recruitment of more technicians. Experts feel, however, that more than this will be needed to put India on the industrial map of the world.

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DALTON NOT TO VOTE FOR CHURCHILL PLAN

Strasbourg, August 11.

Mr. Hugh Dalton, leader of the British Labour representatives at the Council of Europe, told the Consultative Assembly today that he would abstain from voting on Mr. Winston Churchill's motion for the creation of a European army.

The resolution was not wholly clear in calling for the immediate creation of a European Army subject to proper unified European democratic control, he said.

Briton shot dead by German warder

Dusseldorf, August 11.

A 20-year-old Briton was shot dead by a German warder here today while trying to escape, a British official stated.

The man was Frederick Charles Dixon, of County Durham.

Dixon appeared in the Control Commission summary court here today charged with assaulting two warders in the Control Commission prison at Werl, Westphalia.

After being remanded for a higher court, he broke away from his escort and was shot dead by a German warder, a British official spokesman said.—Associated Press.

Important decisions on defence

London, August 11.

Important decisions on defence, including improved pay and conditions for Britain's fighting forces, were believed to have been taken at a Cabinet meeting today, called by the Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee today.

Lasting more than three and a half hours it was one of the longest British Cabinet meetings of recent months.

Ministers and Chiefs of Staff of the three fighting Services joined a hurried assembly of Cabinet members at No. 10 Downing Street shortly after Mr. Attlee had ended preliminary discussions with the Foreign Minister, Mr. Ernest Bevin, and the Defence Minister, Mr. Emanuel Shinwell.

Earlier in the day the Prime Minister had a special audience with King George at Buckingham Palace.

The Government and Service Chiefs discussed at today's meeting a variety of defence questions brought urgently to a head by the war in Korea, including higher rates of pay for Britain's fighting men and the extension of the period of national service from 18 months to two years.

The Cabinet tonight recalled Parliament to meet on September 12, a month earlier than scheduled, to discuss the defence situation.

An announcement from No. 10 Downing Street, Mr. Attlee's home, after today's Cabinet meeting, said that it had been decided to recall both the Houses of Lords and Commons on September 12 to discuss the defence situation.

Parliament adjourned on July 28 and would normally have met again on October 17 but it was made clear then that it would be re-assembled earlier should the need arise.—Reuter.

Mr. Dalton commented, "I am not sure how far this means any significant departure from the framework of the Atlantic Pact, nor through what organs, old or new, unified European democratic control over our armed forces is to be exercised."

"Until, therefore, time has been given for a further elucidation of these doubtful points, I shall myself abstain from voting on this resolution."

On the Schuman Plan, Mr. Dalton said that Britain, regrettably, unable to take part in the six-Power talks, had refrained from putting forward counter-proposals of their own lest this might delay agreement.

But if agreement was reached Britain would be most ready to consider how, and how far, she could be associated with any new organisation the six countries approved.

Social progress

Mr. Ella Tzirimokou (Greece) asked the Assembly to consider defence not merely in military terms but to promote unity by social progress.

"It is not only a matter of full employment," she said, "but of starvation, salaries, lack of markets for agricultural products and our daily bread."

"In every country there is a tendency to profit from the present political situation to establish a reactionary rather than a progressive policy."

"Those who profit from the miseries of the people must be considered as the enemies of the people and resolutely pushed aside."

The Greek and Turkish delegates, she said, had submitted a proposal for the defence of the tobacco trade which affected one-seventh of the Greek population.

In this, she said, they had taken the viewpoint of the need for general consolidation among European peoples and not merely considered their own problem.

Tobacco monopoly

Earlier, a Schuman Plan for tobacco was proposed to the Council by the former Greek Premier, Mr. Constantinos Tsaldaris who moved a motion calling for a European tobacco monopoly.

Under his plan an organisation called "European Tobacco Control and Monopoly of the Tobacco Industry" would be set up. With headquarters in Paris it would be placed under the control of the Council of Europe.

All tobacco monopolies in participating countries, whether State-controlled as in France or under private enterprise as in Britain, would be subordinate to this organisation.

The European monopoly would control production, improve the quality and quantity of European-grown tobacco and do away with unnecessary imports.

The proposal has been referred to the Economic Committee of the Council of Europe.

Mr. Tsaldaris told the Assembly today that producer countries such as Greece and Turkey now had unexportable surpluses of tobacco. Other countries were paying dollars to import enormous quantities from outside Europe.—Reuter.



Queen Elizabeth wore this striking-plumed hat, silk-fringed dress and platform shoes, when she attended a Memorial Service at London's Westminster Abbey to London Metropolitan policemen killed in two world wars. During the service, attended by relatives of those who died, she saw the King unveil a roll of honour. An hour before the service, London's biggest traffic jam locked thousands of cars, buses and lorries bumper-to-bumper in roads around the Abbey. The King and Queen's arrival, however, was not delayed.—Associated Press Photo.

PI preparing troops for Korean war

Manila, August 12.

The Philippine Army Command prepared veteran officers and contingents of battle-tested soldiers for intensive training for the Korean expedition as Congressional leaders rushed legislation to finance the 5,000-men "Task Force Quirino" that will join the United Nations troops.

A group of key officers to head the task force was reported to have been selected as steps were taken to refurnish armoured weapons, replace field combat teams now in Huk rebel territory who will form the Korean force, and pick a training ground where the men will be put through rigorous conditioning that will include use of the latest equipment.

Congress was expected to give the full go-ahead signal to the Korean task force next week, during the extended special session, by voting a special appropriation. President Quirino has requested 42,000,000 pesos for the armed forces, which will be used to pay the expenses of the Korean venture.

Many veterans

Military sources indicated that the expeditionary force would be composed of four regular battalions combat teams now in the field against the Huk rebels, as well as a field artillery unit. Many of these men are veterans of campaigns against the Japanese during the last war, while a number of their officers have received training in Army military schools in the United States.

The Army command was seeking suitable training grounds for the 14-week conditioning, with probable sites said to be Camp Ord in Tarlac province or an East Coast beach area where the troops will carry out amphibious landing manoeuvres.

U.K. Press opinion on MacArthur's visit to Taiwan

London, August 10.

The British Left-wing journal "New Statesman" said today that any war which might break out between China and the United States over Taiwan would be the work of General Douglas MacArthur.

"In discussing military plans with Chiang Kai-shek, General MacArthur is not in any way acting for the United Nations," the weekly said.

"In seeming to countenance Chiang Kai-shek's naval and air blockade of China, in flat defiance of Mr. Truman's instructions, General MacArthur confirms the view that he is not a fit and proper person to be in charge of responsible military operations."

The "Statesman" said that America must at once stop Chiang's bombing of the Chinese mainland if she wished to retain any right to leadership.

Chiang's object in blockading China was not military, but was designed to drag the United States into a new war with Communist China.

"We cannot believe that the British Commonwealth will allow itself to be dragged by General MacArthur into an intervention which would drive all the Asiatic peoples into the Communist camp."

Taiwan was seen as the number one danger zone by other sections of the British press today.

and France had all shown themselves to be disturbed, while in Asia the results had been to lessen, if not destroy, the effects of America's self-sacrifice in taking upon herself the burden of Korea, the editorial continued.

It was necessary to be blunt about this. "The Western world is horrified at the thought that by the President's declaration about Taiwan the United States may have laid herself open to a possible war with Communist China, the very thing the Russians most want to provoke."

Discussing the possibility of a "skilful and bold piece of diplomacy" to deal with the problem, the Manchester "Guardian" added that it meant, in effect, that Mr. Nevin's help should be sought in resolving the deadlock with Communist China for India was the only one of the United Nations powers in actual link with Mao.—Reuter.

Now approach

The Manchester "Guardian" declared that the Americans must realise quickly the need for an entirely new approach to the problem and that the peace of the world cannot be left to the "hazard" of General MacArthur, Chiang Kai-shek and Mao Tse-tung.

The paper suggested seeking the help of the Indian Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru, in a bid to resolve the deadlock with Communist China.

The Manchester "Guardian" also suggested, as an interim measure, the handing over of Taiwan to the Taiwanese themselves so that they could run it as an autonomous state whose independence would be guaranteed by the United Nations.

The Conservative "Yorkshire Post" urged America to demonstrate how it was proposed that the future of Taiwan and its people should be decided.

The Communist "Daily Worker," discussing the meeting between General MacArthur and Chiang Kai-shek, referred to them both as butchers.

The Manchester "Guardian" editorial said, "The anxiety shown in the United States about the possible consequences of General MacArthur's visit to Chiang Kai-shek in Taiwan is a sign that intelligent American opinion is far more aware of the dangers of the Taiwan situation than many people here seem to allow."

"The conflict between strategy and politics arises acutely over Taiwan," the paper said.

It was now a United Nations matter. Britain, the Dominions

Korea's invasion could be repeated in Germany

(Continued from Page 13)

The small British, American and French forces in Germany would not be able to resist a Hitler attack on the Korean model. They would be over-run and brushed aside—and Stalin's minions could be on the Rhine and the North Sea in a week.

That attack may not come for a considerable time if Stalin decides that his Korean war can "bleed" the Americans for a long time as his other guerrilla campaigns in Asia have bled Britain in Malaya, France in Indo-China, and Holland in Indonesia.

But the similarity between the situation in Korea and that in Germany is sinister. The West, embittered by two hard wars of defence against the Reich, vowed that Germany would never be allowed to rearm. That policy was designed to save the liberties of Germany's neighbours and the lives of their peoples.

The West must now consider whether it can afford to leave its newly-created German democracy defenceless any longer. The West German Republic can be integrated into Western defence without going back to the situation of 1939 if the Germans are given the right to maintain a land army—but no fleet or Luftwaffe.

There will have to be some hard thinking about that problem. But the solution will have to be bold—and speedy.

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IMPORTANT STATEMENT

Murray's Scottish Beer is now on sale in Hong Kong. At long last you are getting the chance to taste this world-famous beer, shipped direct to you for your enjoyment. Ask for a bottle to-day and taste the goodness of a good beer.

BEER AT ITS BEST

Is right at any time

Here is a beer in its prime, a glass of beer that gives you a long satisfying drink that refreshes, it is at its best when slightly chilled with an ice-cube tinkling on the rim.

The rich, strong, zesty flavour of this beer will tell you at once that this is a real beer, brewed where they understand that beer is a man's drink.

Now available in Hong Kong, it is a delight for the cultured drinker of beer. To be fully appreciated it must be considered as an experience of a lifetime and not just another drink. Good beer is right at any time of the day, and is just as right at the party where you can gain the admiration of your guests by offering them Murray's Scottish Beer.

ASK FOR THIS



A BOTTLE OF MURRAY'S SCOTTISH BEER

BREWED IN SCOTLAND

Murray's Scottish Beer is brewed with surpassing skill within the boundaries of the historic capital of Scotland, not a stone's throw from the Castle of Craigmillar, the once famous retreat of the ill-fated Mary Queen of Scots. In keeping with the historic tradition of the capital, Murray's have made the name of good Scottish Beer known throughout the world. It is a beer brewed under modern conditions with centuries of experience behind it.

PREFERRED BY THE DISCRIMINATING

This beer is brewed with you in mind—the discriminating drinker of beer, the man who prefers the little extra that denotes quality and favors the beer which he drinks it. From now on your preference should be Murray's Scottish Beer.

IMPORTERS

For those in the trade who wish to get in touch with the Importers of Murray's Scottish Beer—the name and address appear below.

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...won by people with abundant vitality. Recuperative sleep gives them more energy. That is why they surrender themselves nightly to the sleep-inducing comfort of luxurious Slumberland.

Feel the resilient springs that support you in comfort however you lie. See the air vents that give delightful mattress-coolness on the hottest nights. Select your Slumberland from the range of sizes covered in superb damask, at your store. Slumberland is British made—for those who appreciate the finer points of quality.

Slumberland
THE MATTRESS FOR SUCCESSFUL PEOPLE

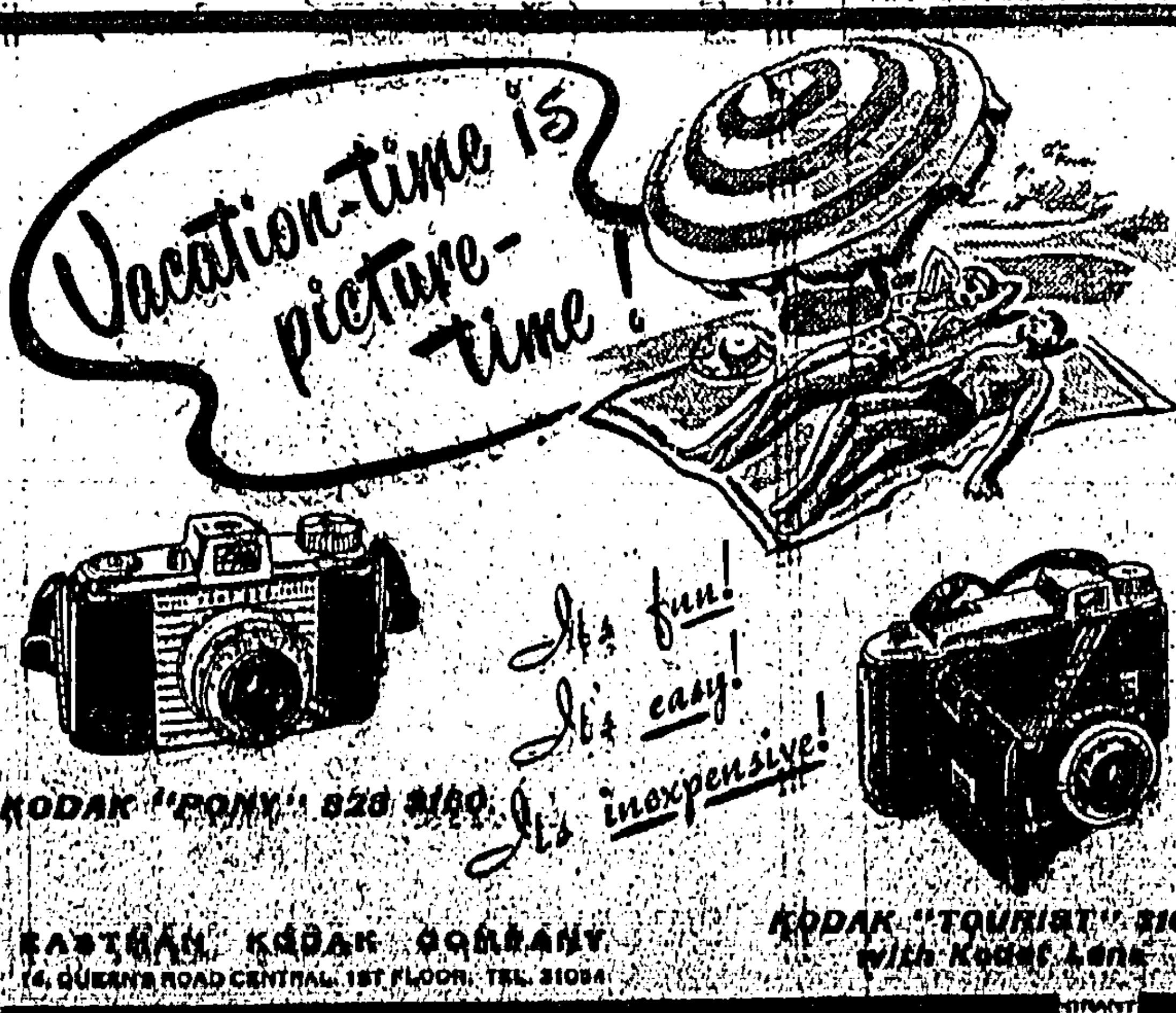


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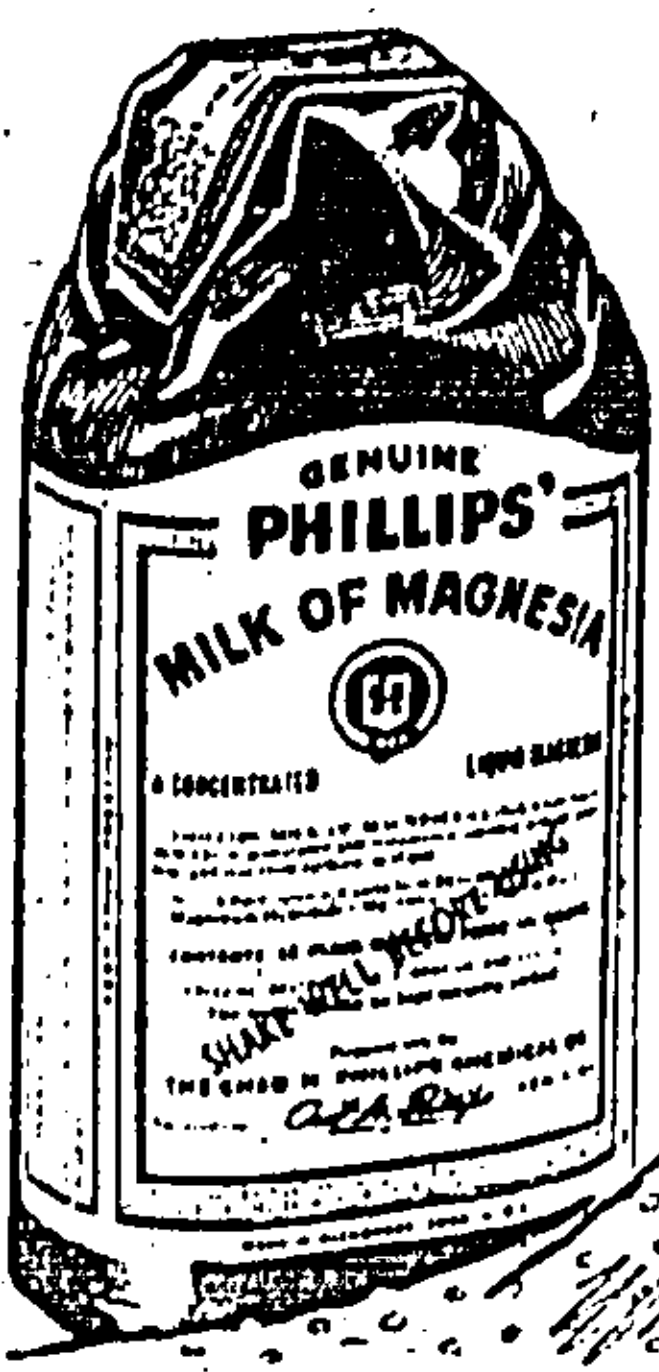
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The best lipstick idea since lipstick itself!



Sole Agents
ED. A. KELLER & CO., LTD



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Give tonight's overindulgence the PHILLIPS' 1-2...

If indiscretion in eating, smoking, or drinking threatens gas, heartburn or a restless night due to excess stomach acidity... let PHILLIPS' Milk of Magnesia 1-2 action work this double wonder overnight:

1. PHILLIPS' neutralizes excess stomach acidity almost instantly.
2. PHILLIPS' gentle laxative action completes the job of giving you welcome relief. Caution: Use only as directed.

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IN LIQUID AND TABLET FORM

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goodness

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TOMATO
KETCHUP

adds all
that is good
for appetite
appeal

Luscious red, ripe tomatoes, fine vinegar, rare spices add the famous Heinz recipe combine to produce the best ketchup you ever tasted.

MADE BY THE 57 VARIETIES

Insist on Heinz



Queen through three reigns THE CHARACTER OF A QUEEN

In any attempt to trace the origin and causes underlying the unique position in public life and in the estimation and affections of millions who have never seen her, which Queen Mary has built up over the course of the years, several widely differing factors must be taken into consideration.

First in this consideration must come Queen Mary's personal character. It is one of the best features of a system of free democracy that it is impossible for anyone at the head of public affairs to retain, even though they may for a time win, natural affection and respect without the virtues of uprightness and sincerity.

That Queen Mary is so universally held in loving admiration after her long life of more than 55 years spent in the public service is ample evidence that she possesses these two qualities in a superlative degree.

Much more than that is needed to explain Queen Mary's position in the public affection and esteem which, as it has been sought to show in these pages, is one that has come to her without her striving for or seeking it. Perhaps the key lies in the feeling that Queen Mary, in this world of uncertainties and continuous change, stands for something steadfast and permanent, that the high principles and the narrow path of duty which she has so unwaveringly followed represent the ideals for which so many people strive, often blindly, in their own lives.

Clothes styles
Queen Mary's taste in clothes is itself a reflection of this sense of continuity and permanence which she inspires in those around her. Many years ago, as a young woman, her strong character enabled her to resist, amidst the changing fancies of fashion, a style founded on, but not varying with, the fashion of the day, a style, both of clothing and of coiffure, which she considered suitable to the dignity of her Royal rank and position. And when she became Queen she found no reason to do more than modify slightly the fashion and style she had made her own.

To this day Queen Mary has scarcely altered a detail of the styles she decreed for herself and it is a tribute to the suitability of the styles she chose that her clothes have never looked, and never do look in the least out of place. She deprecates exaggeration in fashion as in all things.

Her skirts, for instance, the length of which does not vary as much as an inch from one year to another, are eminently suited for walking with ease as well as dignity when the eyes of everyone are on the wearer. They are of ample length in the day-time, and longer, sweeping the ground, at night.

All Queen Mary's clothes are beautifully cut, including the coats and skirts which are her favourite wear when she is out of London. She has them cut with a natural waistline which she has firmly refused to alter, whether fashion decrees high waists or low. Indeed, she has adhered to this rule without deviation since her girlhood days.

Her preference in colour is for those soft colours known as pastel shades, with pale blues and pale pinks as her special favourites. Some of the Indian materials in these two shades, edged with gold

or silver thread, have been acquired under Queen Mary's own expert guidance into the formal evening robes which she wears with such unsurpassed grace.

It is the way in which she wears her clothes, as much as their material and cut, which

By Louis Wulff

contribute so great to her personal style. It has truly been said of her that no other woman in the world can wear jewels as well as she.

In another important item of dress Queen Mary has remained impervious to the dictates of fashion. The shoes she wears today are of the same style and cut as those she wore 40 or more years ago. They are comfortable, well suited for the very long walks which she delights to undertake around exhibitions and galleries, and they have become, in a very marked way, an integral part of her own personal fashion. Queen Mary, whose strong sense of humour does not, as is often said, make her oblivious to the object of considerable interest by others.

Photographic record
Her photographic albums are very typical of Queen Mary. For many years she has made it her practice to obtain at least one of the photographs taken of her on all her public appearances, as well as copies of private pictures taken by members of her family and by her friends. Under each picture, in Queen Mary's own clear legible handwriting, is the record of the occasion and the date. Few people, with far less to occupy their time than Queen Mary, are able or willing to keep such a complete record.

The detailed accuracy with which Queen Mary has kept these records is part of her habit of accuracy and tidiness, a habit ingrained in her since her early girlhood. She is, in all things, insistent on accuracy with a passion for detail that comes from a tidy, accurate mind.

Anything slipshod is abhorrent to her. No letter that comes to her is left unanswered for more than a day, and she exercises a similar sense of tidiness in those around her, so that when a hands a note to one of her ladies to serve as the basis of a letter she regards that letter as written and posted.

Another indication of the accurate habits of Queen Mary's mind is to be found in her ability to recall. She is one of the best spellers in London, and occasions are not wanting when her Ladies or her Secretary ask her ruling on unfamiliar words. There have been instances, too, of spelling mistakes even in official messages from Government offices, though they have escaped notice by any of the official eyes, have been spotted by Queen Mary in a moment.

Consideration for others combined with an alertness of mind and a firmness of decision that enables her quickly to determine her course of action in any sort of circumstances, and resolutely having once chosen it, to follow it, are two of the qualities which rouse the admiration of those who do business with her.

Never travelled in a bus

She knows London, its museums, its churches, its art galleries, and its historic monu-

ments, as few other Londoners do; yet, because of the stricter conventions that bound royalty with a light ring of gold in her young days, there are many features of everyday London life of which she is completely ignorant.

She has never travelled in a tube train, or in a bus. She has never taken a ticket for herself for a railway journey, a theatre, cinema, or concert, nor has she ever flown in a plane. Only once has she been on an escalator, trying the "moving staircase" as a novelty in the early days. But taximen are proud that Queen Mary has several times driven as a "fare".

Queen Mary, though she prides herself on keeping abreast of the times, does not use the telephone. In fact she has spoken only once twice in her life on the telephone, when, while she was staying in the country, the King wished particularly to speak personally to her.

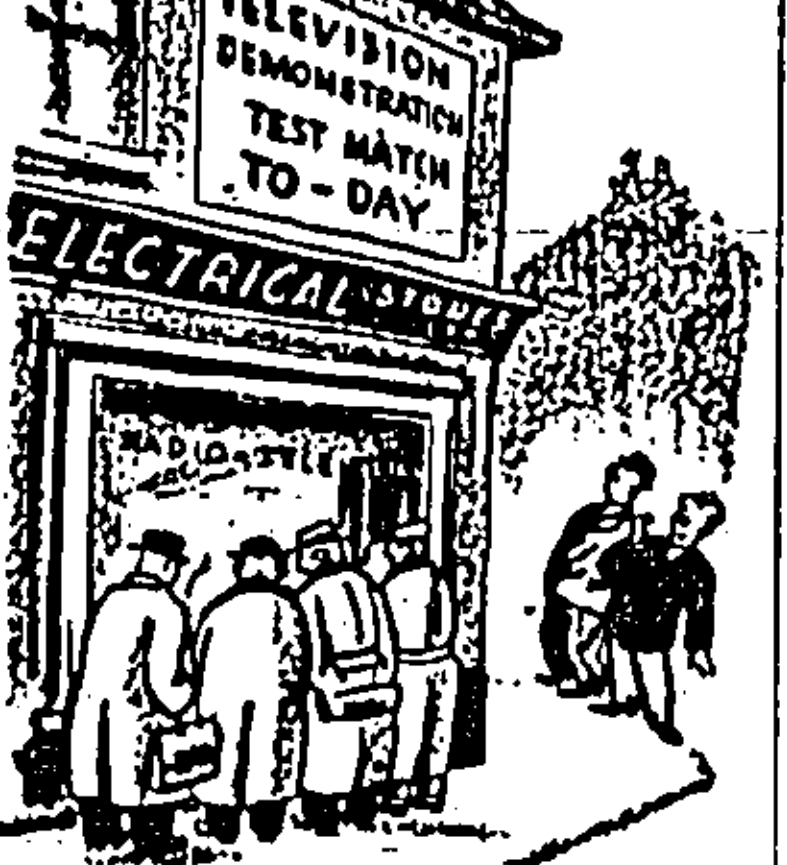
Queen Mary's household, all the expenses of which are paid from her civil list annuity of £70,000 a year, is by no means excessively large. But there are many other calls on Queen Mary's purse: pensions to old officials and to servants who were with her in the time of King George, charitable gifts, which bulk large in her annual expenditure, and a host of other necessary expenses which she, as a Queen, must meet.

There is not now, nor has there ever been, anything ostentatious about Queen Mary's way of life. She has in many directions a preference for the simple things, and though she would not countenance any whitening away of the proper ceremonial and etiquette due to her royal station, at the same time she actively dislikes anything that savours of over-elaboration.

This simplicity of taste extends to her choice of food. She is no gourmet. Two, or at the most three, simply cooked dishes suffice for her main meals, and she is no lover of sitting long at the table.

It is difficult to conceive Queen Mary tolerating any familiarity. An aura of majesty envelopes her, making the boldest hesitate to intrude. But she wears her mantle of royalty with great grace, and testifies nothing more than a royal bearing.

Queen Mary has, as one of her rules of life, the precept: "If a thing is worth doing, it is worth doing well." In the pattern of her daily life she shows the supreme example of a life well lived and of duty well done.



"Goodness! Another wicket's fallen."

Hopalong or homework

By FRANK OLIVERA

A recent cartoon in a New York paper depicted a house in flames and the family escaping. The parents had armfuls of personal valuables. The children were lugging the television set out of the front door. That typifies the position television is taking up in the American home; it is becoming the centre of family life.

Advocates of TV argue that it is re-establishing the family circle. Perhaps it is, but on a entirely different footing. Surveys say the advocates, show that parents who went to the cinema once a week only once a month after TV is installed, and that children go only half as much as they used to.

Critics admit all this, but say that, although the family spend more time under the roof, they spend it in a darkened room straining their eyes at a 12-inch screen; that children and parents in TV homes read fewer books, fewer magazines, fewer newspapers; that homework takes second place to Hopalong Cassidy; that mother never knits or sews any more because she can't watch a vesting match and knit at the same time, and that efforts to iron the weekly wash and water television result in unprecedented quantities of scorched shirts and underwear.

The critics claim that the nation's eyesight is deteriorating; that the choice is now between Channel 3 and 20/20 vision, and you can't have both.

Here to stay

But all agree that TV is here to stay, and that once it changes family habits they stay changed—that a permanent influence has entered American life.

More and more of the money that supported cinemas, reading matter, sporting events, is going to the television manufacturer. Driving through the American country-side one gets the impression that everyone and his neighbour owns a set (or will when two years of instalments are completed), but apparently the impression is false. A technical trade journal stated a few days ago that makers of TV sets are aiming at an annual production of 12 million sets.

They have been heartened by the fact that big advertisers who spend millions on wireless advertising are at last turning to TV, which for long they viewed with doubt about its selling potentialities.

Parents willy-nilly are buyers of TV sets. Children hang their heads with shame if their playmates have sets and they haven't (adults never were the only ones guilty of trying to "keep up with the Joneses"). And if parents want to go out for the evening and try to get a "sitter" they often are asked by the prospective employee, "Have you got video?" In the end many parents buy a set in self-defence—always, of course, meaning to keep it out of their own sight but usually ending as victims of the new narcotic.

Weak programmes

Programmes, naturally, leave much to be desired. Sporting events such as tennis, baseball and boxing, lend themselves admirably to the field of the TV

NEW YORK LETTER



As the dreary succession of envelopments and withdrawals in Korea unfolded in the last two weeks the American mood became resentful.

Defeats have the same effect on Americans as they have on Britons, and public opinion is so far ahead of President Truman on war mobilisation necessities that the mood is becoming ugly towards the Administration.

Retention of the Defence Secretary, Mr. Louis Johnson, who refused to modernise the tanks, who crippled the Navy's striking power, who halved the famous Marine Corps, is infuriating even those friendly to the President.

The Secretary of State, Mr. Acheson, who has been one of the main props of the Truman strength since Korea was attacked, is being severely criticised for advising against the defence of Taiwan last spring.

From Washington, I understand that there has been a great shift in influence within the Cabinet as a result of the Johnson debacle. General Omar Bradley, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, is now the most important man in America.

The kindly, gray-haired Missourian grandfather who loves Britain, who enveloped the Ruhr Rocket, who is known as the "G.I." General, is now telling Truman what to do.

Bradley has a breakfast conference with Truman every morning. He sits in at all U.S. National Security Council meetings, has a decisive voice in home-front mobilisation. He attends all Cabinet meetings, even though he is not a member, and I understand his opinion is the dominant factor in all war decisions.

Mr. Averell Harriman, the World War II roving ambassador, has also gained influence. General Marshall and Eisenhower are in daily contact with intelligence reports from the front. A general

cameras, but not much can be said for the so-called "entertainment" side.

The programmes have been called, not too unfairly, the 1950 version of the nickelodeon—the popshow that preceded the silent film.

The children get by eye much the same programmes as they got by ear from the wireless. Their hero today is Hopalong Cassidy, the cowboy. He is a craze. But efforts are made to give them something more than Westerns.

A programme said to be popular with the young on Sundays consists of Bible stories filmed from puppet shows and then run on the TV screen. Four have been done so far—"The 10 Talents," "The Good Samaritan," "The Lost Sheep," and "The Prodigal Son." These are being hailed by some ministers of the Gospel as filling a vital need in the religious education of the young.

But the less admirable programmes are in the majority. At one writer about television said recently, if a youngster "can't commit a crime without botching the job, it's only because the parent had not had the set turned on long enough."

SOS has gone out for the brains. The little men don't matter any more.

Last month the United States, following Britain's example, had a look at the state of her own anti-atom defences. At first sight it looked bad.

General Lucius Clay and his civilian advisers, told to straighten out New York's civil defence chaos, found there was only one ambulance equipped to handle asphyxiation. There were no wardens, no nothing.

Within two days the dynamite Man of Berlin had set up an Air Raid Information Filler Centre in the suburb of White Plains, equipped with 300 spotters and 200 radar plotters. But there was still the world to be done in the world's most inviting target.

On the West Coast in San Francisco and Seattle, 10 hours and less from Soviet bases in Alaska, worried mayors summoned emergency conferences and called in doctors and scientists who had been to Hiroshima to tell them what they could do.

There was also a call here for greater censorship of armed forces movements, and for a stepping-up of Intelligence Service efficiency. People wanted more tanks, more planes, more guns. Factory workers volunteered unpaid overtime to supply them.

There was a call for a tightening watch on potential Fifth Column activity, spurred by reports of sabotage within the Royal Navy. There was a call for a bigger, better Army.

And there was a hope that the world would not leave the fighting to the benighted, slothful back through the paddy-fields with Dunkirk doggedness written all over them.

NAMES IN LIGHTS

GENERAL FLOYD PARKS U.S. Army information chief, disclosed that more than 2,000 newspapermen and editors had asked for accreditation to the Korean war front.

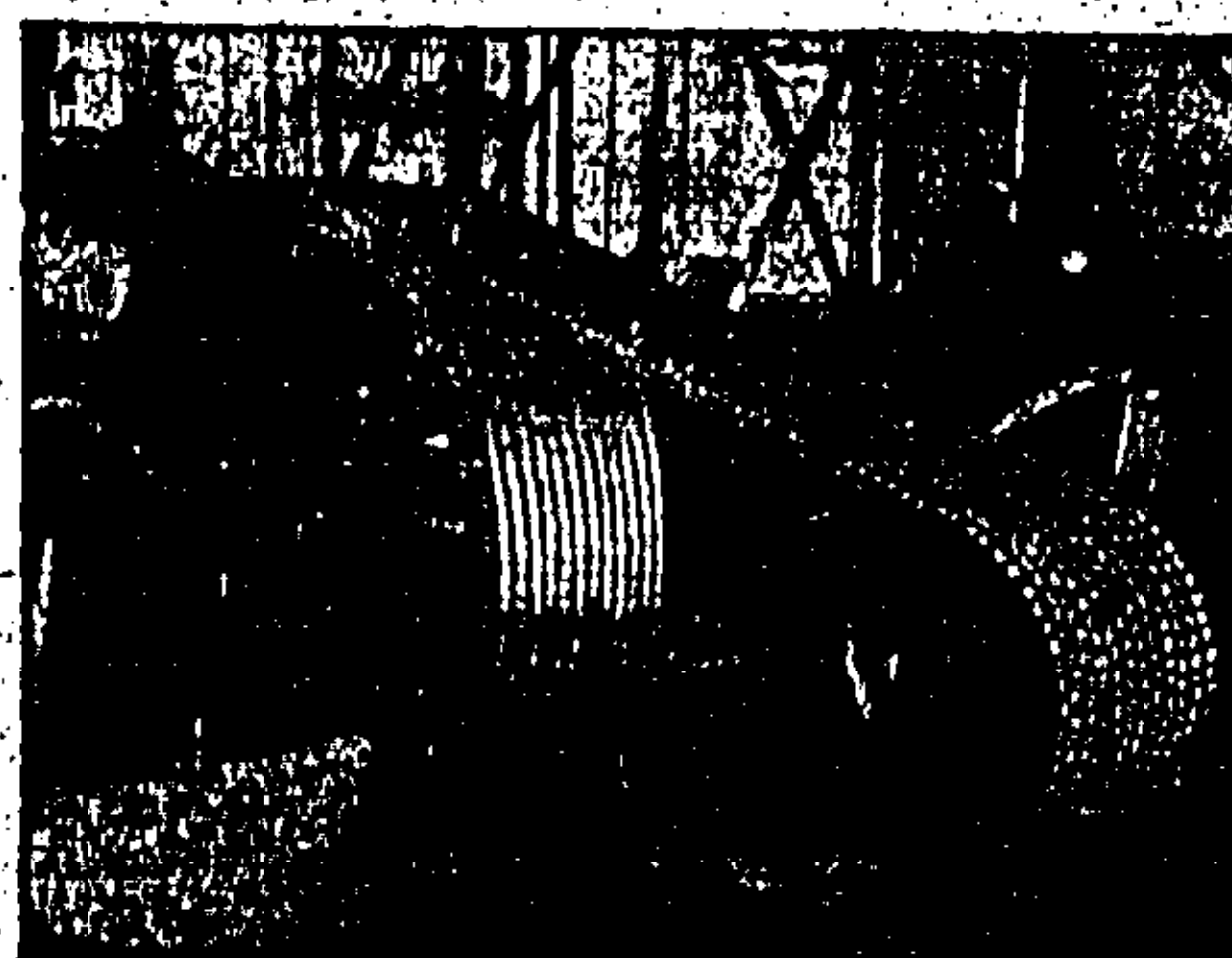
ADMIRAL STRUBLE of the U.S. Far Eastern Fleet, has sent a special report eulogising the highly-trained British troops under his command to Washington. But he said there was one aircraft identification snag. British RN Seaforers looked too much like the Yanks. He wanted to paint white stripes on the British planes to avoid accidents—but he didn't have enough paint. Navy Staff Chief **ADMIRAL FORREST SHERMAN** ordered some to be sent at once.

ERICH MARIA REMARQUE'S "All Quiet on the Western Front" came back to Broadway as a war show also—"The Third Man" and "Fallen Idol" appeared at the same cinema. "Kind Hearts and Coronets" with **ALEC GUINNESS** the Magnificent, is still the best film on Broadway.

DIZZY GILLESPIE, the noisiest trumpeter in the world, and **YARDBIRD PARKER**, the noisiest saxophonist in the world, combined for another double feature show, which was the noisiest show in the world.

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Tooth-decaying mouth acids neutralized immediately on contact with Kolynos.
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Up to 92% of bacteria in mouth are destroyed by Kolynos. This lasts for hours!
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Kolynos foam cleans out food particles, polishes tooth surfaces, delays filming over.

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For best results always brush your teeth with Kolynos after each meal.

HELPS FIGHT COLDS



When coughs, colds, or bronchitis attack the system, a reliable tonic is needed. Waterbury's Compound builds up run-down vitality—strengthens body and nerves. Pleasant to take.

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Alfred E. E. Waterbury, who has been in the tonic business for over 40 years, has developed this compound as a reliable tonic for the system. It is a pure, natural product, and is not a drug. It is a tonic for the system, and is not a drug. It is a tonic for the system, and is not a drug.

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Insist on Cerebos SALT

See how it runs!

Leisure before money is the new creed

There is an old story of a King of Naples who decided to find and reward the laziest man in his kingdom. In his researches he came across six lazzaroni lying in the sun and announced his intention of giving a gold piece to the laziest.

Five rose to their feet, bowed and, with eloquence and vivacity, put forward their claims. The sixth lay where he was and said simply, "Put it down beside me." He won and the laziest of the lazzaroni was expected not only to laugh, but to experience a glow of righteous self-satisfaction that he was not as these sinners, the lazzaroni of Naples.

There, it was notorious, nobody worked; the greatest delight of the Neapolitans, indeed, of all the Italians, was the dolce far niente, sweet idleness, which was why Italy had no thriving modern towns. And that, of course, was just too bad.

Things are more complicated now. The old Samuel Smiles belief in the inevitable beneficence of work has been badly blown upon. The motives of the capitalists as well as themselves with a slave-driving rigour, are now suspect and the worker who willingly collaborated in this confidence trick was a dupe and class traitor. "Henry Dubb" as Forward used to put it.

"Work, work, work and be contented."

Put your shoulder to the wheel.

That touching ballad of industry is sung now only with irony, if at all. Even an untheological age remembers that toil, even honest toil, is the punishment of "man's first disobedience and the fruit of that forbidden tree" and insists that Paradise Lost can be re-entered by the back door of technological progress. The problem of production is solved, so we are cheerfully told what remains is the problem of leisure.

Not quite true

Of course, it isn't quite true. The problem of production isn't solved and even in the country where it is most nearly solved, the United States, a great deal of what used to be called hard graft (as well as a great deal of the soft kind) is still demanded. Indeed, there are reactionaries

who go so far as to assert that mere willingness to work is the greatest single American asset.

But even in America the passion for work is not what it was; hours are regulated by law in mine and factory and the once tireless American business man who had no time for repose now spends a lot of that time at lunch or at golf or in attending social gatherings declaring that the American business men has no time for anything but work.

True, he has some excuses. The lower orders have got more and more unwilling to work very long hours for the glory of George Washington Pledges or other corporations. They have been known to laugh at appeals to do or die for Lincoln-Amer-

By D.W. Brogan

can Screw and, aided by a demand for labour and a paternal government, have decided to take their share of the American dream in leisure.

So a friend of mine used to come into his Wall Street office every Saturday morning though the typists didn't; then the clerks didn't, then the junior partners didn't, until finally he took the hint and spent the morning in his garden. Doce far niente has spread from Naples to New York.

And there's the problem. For our industrial society is still only very imperfectly organised to integrate labour and leisure. It took a long time to break in the exiles from the countryside, to accustom them to the unvarying rhythm of the factory. True, farm life could be extremely laborious but it was varied, there were periods of enforced leisure. How fortunate, it was noticed, that Christmas happened at a dead period of the year.

Leisure problem

Industry put an end to that. There were few cakes and ale, little leisure save that provided by unemployment, the lock-out or the strike. After all, it is only 20 years or so since the standard working day in the American steel industry was 12 hours a day seven days a week. There wasn't much of a leisure problem then. There is now.

There is the economic problem. Not merely the problem of work that is not being done when

the workers are at the dog tracks or the movies, but the problem of the diversion of economic resources to provide the movies etc., etc. A great deal of moralising on this point seems to me overdone.

The proportionate cost of entertainments is not great. It is tobacco, not films, that weighs most heavily on our dollar balances. (Of course, if factory hours were much longer, there would be less time to smoke tobacco.) It could also be argued that in an economy with consumer goods in short supply, the problem of giving the worker something on which to spend his money is most cheaply solved by giving him amusements, charging for them and taxing them.

If you can't give bread or, at any rate, cake, give circuses. A man may work overtime to earn enough to enter the great disguised lottery of the pools who wouldn't do a hand's turn in response to moral exhortations, even if they came straight from golden-mouthed Sir Stafford Cripps.

But there is another side, the present use of leisure. If as so often the case, leisure is as mechanically used as factory time is, if there is nothing to choose, morally or aesthetically, between an exterior organised form of work in an exterior organised form of recreation, the man or woman may never get any real kick out of work or play; the last thing he will get is recreation in its old sense.

He will be doped into not noticing, with too much boredom, the passing hours, doped whether by music while he works at the assembly line or music while he drowns in front of the radio, at the movies, or in contemporary America, before the television set. Neither his work nor his play really comes home to his bosom or business.

Disturbing results

It is considerations like these that make moralists and school-masters note with alarm, or as any rate despondency, the very disturbing results of a recent survey by Birmingham adolescents. How few in that progressive, if overgrown city take advantage of the educational facilities offered them compared with those for whom the palaces, the pictures, the pools provide delight: (it is worth noting that the pub plays a much smaller role than it did a generation ago.)

How, it is asked, can boys and girls whose work and play alike are so mechanical, so exterior, become good citizens, use the vote intentionally, judge the rights and wrongs of national and world questions? How indeed, if they stay that way. But do they? They get older, they get married and that is educational indeed. As the French say, "a good family man is ready for anything"—even work. And many a dance-hall devotee of the current Hollywood idol is, in a few years, pushing a pram and perhaps dreaming of the time when Van Johnson Jones will himself be a star. Meantime there is the washing.

There is nothing to be complacent about. The decision of the workers to prefer leisure to money is not necessarily good or bad. A lot depends on the use they can or would make of the money, on the use they do make of the leisure. We idealise the past. Any rural amusements were stupid and worse.

If fewer boys and girls are going to night schools, it is partly because more are going to day schools. The morons we have always had with us. And in all classes, in all ages, a great deal of leisure has been spent in foolish, sinful, and boring ways. Above all, boring. Read court memoirs, and see how boring court life must have been. As Mr. Thurber once pointed out it is not very encouraging slogan to be told we can all be as happy as kings. Presumably the King of Naples in the story was disconcerted himself. And what would the lazzaroni say today? "Tell the welfare officer to put it in my hand!"



"Hello, mother! I got the job—I've started straight away!"

Inside information

By Mercury

Soviet large-scale amphibious operations will begin on the shores of the Black Sea this month. It is estimated that 30,000 troops will take part.

The Soviets are preparing atomic defences in the Baku oil region.

Atlantic Pact countries are tightening security precautions.

The Czech Government have refused visas to a number of British delegates to the International Students' Congress at Prague which starts tomorrow.

Egypt has renounced claim on Massawa in favour of Ethiopia.

Turkey will apply for a seat on the Security Council when Egypt's term expires.

Siam is intensifying anti-Communist activities.

Marshall Plan dollars will cover substantial part of Britain's rearmament programme.

Military and strategic plans for the North Korean drive on Pusan are prepared in Moscow by General Antonov.

Soviet occupation troops are concentrating outside large towns in East Germany and Austria.

Egypt is resisting Pandit Nehru's move to persuade her to support Chinese Communist representation at the United Nations.

Premier Adenauer will relinquish leadership of West Germany soon owing to ill-health.

Egypt has asked Britain to supply an atomic professor for the Farouk University.

Expect surprises from Poland, where sabotage of Soviet transport has increased. Railway police force there has been increased to 100,000, with orders to safeguard communications.

Yugoslavs domiciled in the Soviet Union are being trained in Budapest for sabotage and terrorist activities in Yugoslavia.

The British Government has been invited to pool scientific

knowledge and research with a number of European countries. The request will be noted, but refused.

Egypt's Premier Nahas Pasha, in Paris, patiently awaits invitation to London for talks about Middle East affairs.

Ho has been told no immediate purpose can be achieved by resuming Anglo-Egyptian talks, and Britain has no intention of withdrawing troops from the Canal Zone.

Soviet staff officers are touring Bavaria.

Strong underground movement is operating effectively in the Baltic states.

The Soviet Embassy staff in Addis Ababa has been increased to 350.

Dr. Heinrich Bruening, former German Chancellor, may succeed Adenauer as Premier of Western Germany.

Soviet airborne divisions at war strength are training in the Baltic states.

A School for saboteurs has been established at Libau (Latvia).

Deep underground shelters are being built in principal Soviet cities.

Joint staff of top-ranking British, U.S. and Canadian security officers will screen atom scientists.

Ex-Luftwaffe officers and Japanese suicide pilots have joined the North Korean air force.

North Korean Bomber Command say they will attack U.S. bases in Japan, according to North Korea radio.

Expect Pandit Nehru to form a coalition government within two months. He plans to visit London soon for private talks with Mr. Attlee.

Tito has received Albania's General Hoxha on board his yacht in the Adriatic.

Anti-Persian propaganda has been increased in Azerbaijan.

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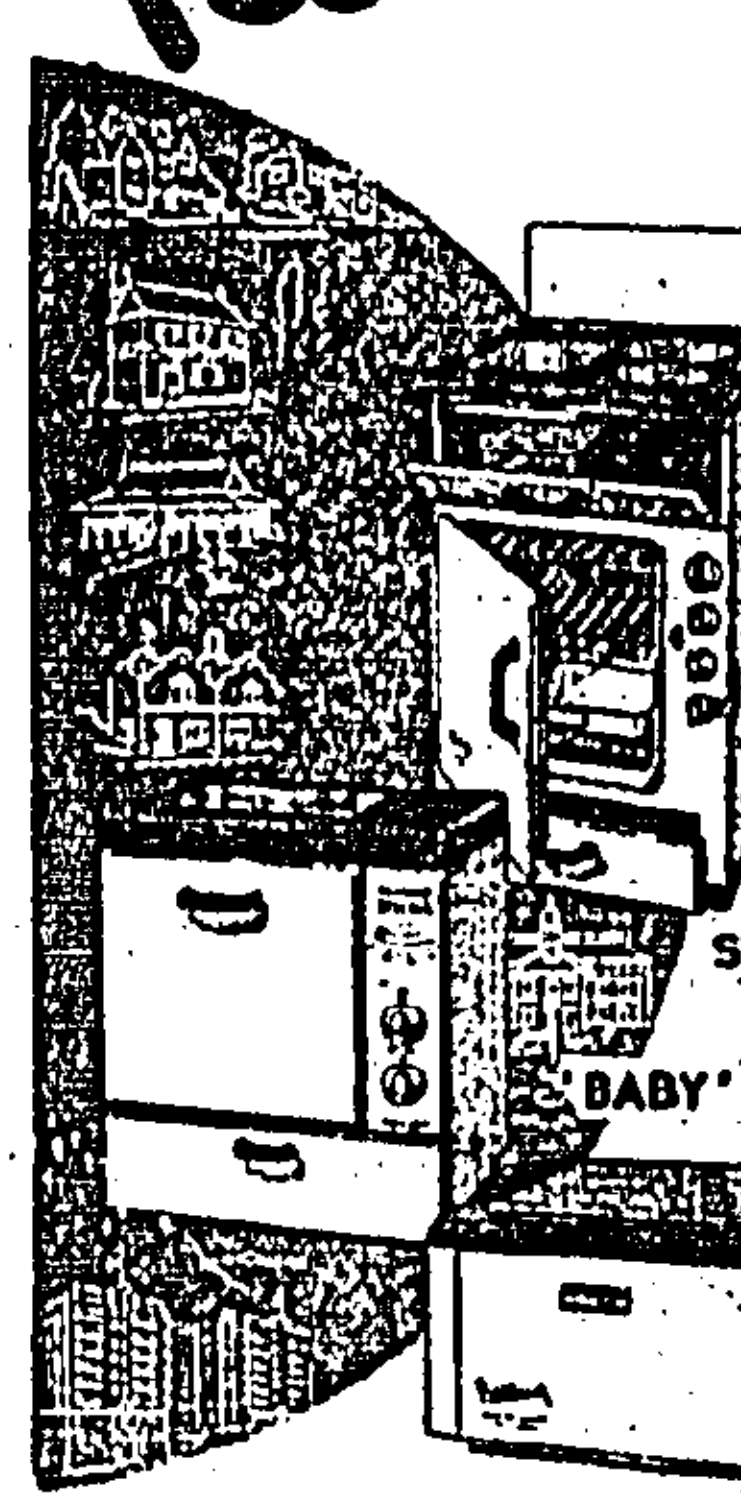
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Between Ourselves

FRENCH DESIGNERS PLAY
WITH WOOL AND JEWELRY

By JANE BARRY

Red geraniums in the city gardens, white fashion accents along the boulevards, and more visitors from overseas than Paris has seen since the war sum up the picture of the French capital.

Add to this the fact that receptions have been taking place every day, that elegance parades, and special window-dressing competitions have lent a festive air to the city and it's apparent this is the best post-war season yet.

Besides, the famous Place Vendôme and rue de la Paix are celebrating this year their 250th anniversary with a week's festivities; the Place has been decorated with flags and bunting, and illuminated every evening, with bands playing and other festivities.

Incidentally, the Paris couture has sent its ambassadors, in the form of eight pretty mannequins equipped with more than 400 models, to South Africa just to show what Paris dress really are.

At the invitation of the South African Wool Board they will visit eight of the principal towns, displaying designs for all hours of the day. Among the models is a white wool chiffon wedding dress designed by Jacques Griffe. Maggy Rouff has sent a rich green wool-chiffon evening dress with a halter of yellow topaz to hold the strapless bodice in place; while a white broadcloth coat for afternoon wear is one of the models shown by Molynieux. Another which has had tremendous success with its spring collections is that of Pierre Bénédict.

Swim suits

At present most Parisians are making purchases in the way of beachwear and swim suits. Collette hits the headlines this season with a red linen beach outfit consisting of slacks finishing just short of the ankles (they are longer than the popular "pedaler" styles) and a little bloused jacket flaring out below a tight belt. It is worn with a stockingtop jersey cap to give it additional chic.

As for swim suits this season they introduce all kinds of novelty, among the best being some printed wool models combining all the virtues of that comfortable elastic fiber with all the novelty appeal of printed fabrics.

There were spotted, striped, and checked designs, as well as several embroidered models, one from Lola Brunne in black jersey being embroidered in shades of shell pink.

There are two-piece and single-piece swim suits this season, it is difficult to have a preference as far as the designs are concerned, although fashion would appear to be in favour of the one-piece garment.

Nevertheless I recently saw an attractive compromise which consisted of a one-piece swim suit

with an open-trellis effort round the midriff.

Among last-minute purchases made by smart women before they leave Paris, are the inevitable pullovers and knitwear in general. Some of the simple and very well-fitted jersey blouses shown by Renee Paton are meeting with success.

Another article in popular demand today is the casual traveling or sports coat which can be slipped over almost any holiday attire on cool evenings. There are several good models in Alex Maguy's collection where simplicity and becoming lines are especially studied.

Half the fun of holiday dress this season may be found in the accessories. Never have there been more varied, starting with Jean Barthelet's sun-stopping hats, made from rough straw like the thatch of an African native's hat, or striped deck-chair canopies, and winding up with exotic jewelry.

One of the oldest jewelry houses in France, Mellier, who will shortly celebrate its 200th anniversary, is making a special number of presentations by invitation only. Its collection of new ideas in jewelry includes novelties and practical utilisation of lovely jewels.

A woman may now take her jewelry quickly to pieces and turn bracelets into necklaces, chips, and earrings.

Interchangeable Jewellery

The presentation was made on their rue de la Paix premises, and jewels were worn by mannequins from Bruyere, Gres, and other couturiers.

A novel idea was a lapel jewel, a pleasant with changeable tails, in rubies or sapphires, emeralds or diamonds, according to the colour of one's dress or the occasion. Rings also had this changeable feature.

A small sensation was caused by a cluster of diamonds, clinging to the bare neck of the wearer, without a chain. The effort was intriguing but questions asked as to "how" were not answered.

An exquisite gold flower disclosed a beautiful little watch when two of its petals were slightly pressed; a similar little flower watch was made in a ring. There are necklaces made from rough natural coral intermingled with sea-shells, cock, or bamboo beads, the latter often studded with gilt nailheads, while in some houses beach necklaces reach the proportions of Hawaiian leis.

Handbags take many forms. Violette Corio makes them in striped canvas shaped like Chinese lanterns, or miniature concertinas. Pierette, Hauteville favours soft pliable bags, like grandmother's workbag, usually in black linen embroidered with natural raffia, with almond shells and with grains of Indian corn.

Vegetable boutonnières

If you are looking for a boutonniere to wear with country clothes, there is plenty of choice, ranging from a little cluster of spring-onions to a bunch of radishes.

For the evening there are more exotic blossoms with large pink chiffon roses as first favorites. Some of the prettiest floral ornaments put out by a leading specialist in artificial flowers, Judith Barber, are trimmed with a few natural-looking dew-drops clinging to the edges of the petals, and occasionally a minute blue fly is added in the heart of the flower.

For the beach



Shapely Miss Dorothy Hart, American film star, shows off a sports ensemble—especially suited for beachwear—to good advantage. The shorts are made of serge, while the "T-shirt" features initials on the left side.

RECIPES

Roast beef

Four lb. rolled rib or sirloin, 1 tablespoon dripping, salt, pepper and plain flour, 2 tablespoons water. Wipe meat with damp cloth.

Dust lightly with salt and pepper and coat lightly with flour. Heat cooker, add dripping and brown the meat well on both sides, allowing about 10 minutes browning over low heat; this improves both flavour and colour.

Remove meat from cooker and place perforated rack in bottom of cooker, add the 2 tablespoons water, and place meat on rack. Cook under pressure for 45 minutes. Add stock to gravy in bottom of cooker and thicken with browned flour.

U.S. as a woman
sees it

An advertisement captioned "Don't buy what you don't need" appeared the other day in a New York newspaper over a picture of two GI's talking beside a campfire "somewhere in Korea."

"I wonder," says the boy from Brooklyn, "if the folks back home are starting to hoard things."

"They couldn't be such fools," says the boy from Kansas. "They'd just start another inflation."

Inflation or not, to the housewives in the U.S. it seems as if the war in Korea is a lot less real than the possibility of having no sugar in their coffee, or even no coffee.

I'm rather ashamed of American women.

Since the Korean hostilities started they have been on a buying spree that makes World War II hoarding look like the efforts of a mildly neurotic squirrel.

In spite of assurances from government and trade heads that there is plenty of everything, they have swept the grocers' shelves bare of soap, sugar and coffee to such an extent that a certain amount of voluntary rationing has been started by some firms.

Meat—the least hoardable or comfortable—has been brought up in such quantities that prices have skyrocketed. Women have stood in line to buy 1/10ths—to the tune of 80 cents each.

They have battled to buy dozens of pairs of sheets till the household linen departments of many big stores look as if a blizzard is raging.

Finally President Truman in his broadcast speech to the nation last month included a special appeal to the public to avoid panic buying. His speech was followed up by a detailed report by the Department of Agriculture which made it clear that the nation's larger is full to bursting, and

stating that "increases (of food prices) in the next five months should not be more than . . . about 3 or 4 per cent."

I trust the public libraries have put the department's report on their "recommended reading" list for August.

The hackles will rise on a few male necks this month when the International Federation of Business and Professional Women breaks tradition by being the first women's organisation to dine in the New York Guild Hall.

During its deliberation a slim young woman in a smartly tailored suit will take the floor and tell the thousands of delegates from 20 countries how she has represented them at United Nations.

Ruth Tomlinson—a Leicester girl—isn't likely to be nervous, for addressing large gatherings is almost second nature to her now.

Miss Tomlinson is studying at Lake Success on an international fellowship offered by the International Federation of Business and Professional Women of whose branch in Great Britain and North Ireland she was Vice-President. The fellowship automatically carries the right to represent the BFW at United Nations.

Anyone less like the accepted picture of a woman delegate it is difficult to picture.

Slim, well-dressed, attractive and blessed with a delightful sense of humour, Ruth Tomlinson has none the less a very capable head on her shoulders.

She was the first woman secretary of the Boot and Shoe Manufacturers of Great Britain, where her job involved dealing with labour disputes and advising on them.

During the war she was Director of the Bureau of Refugees and later served as a consultant on women power.

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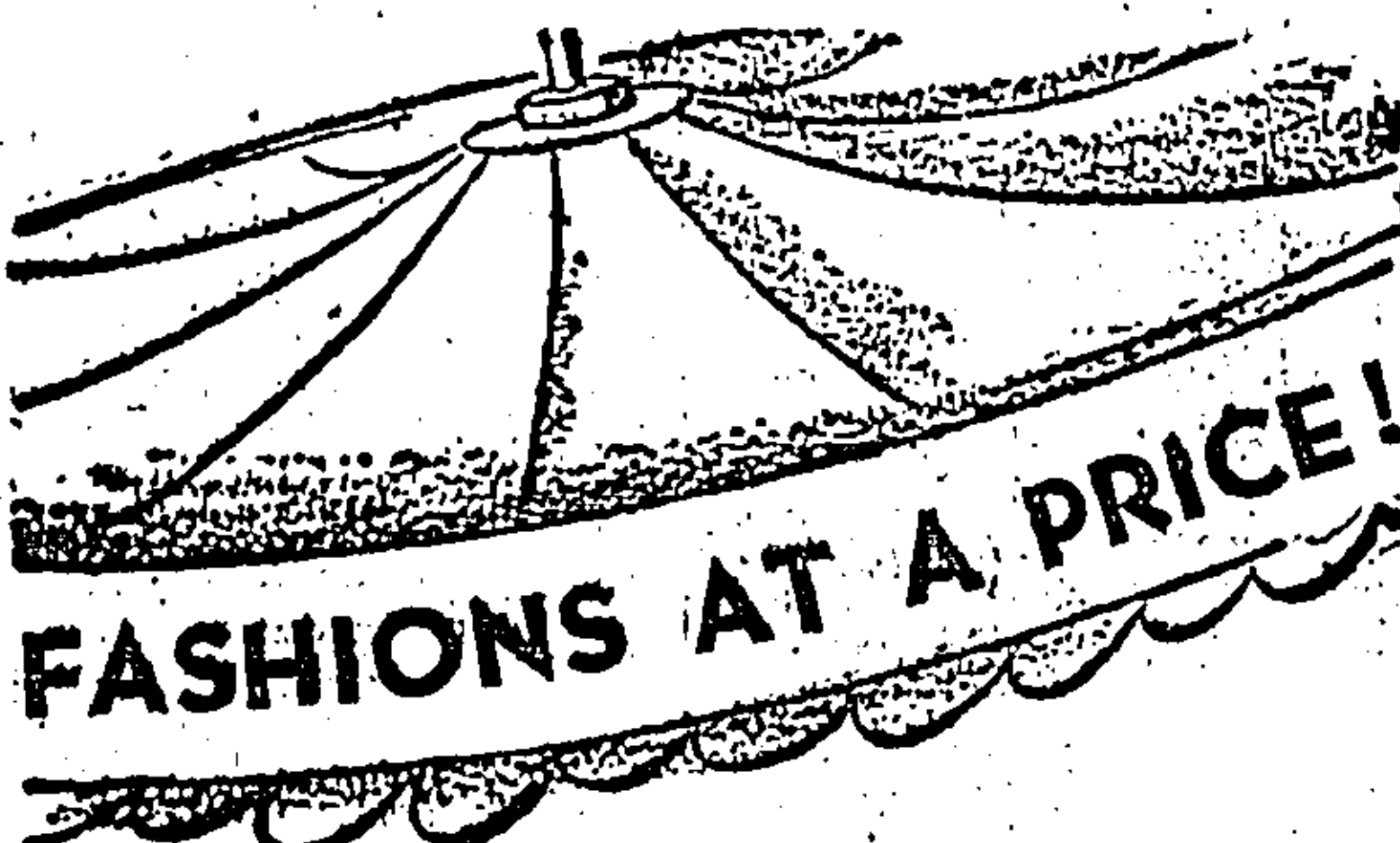
Elizabeth Arden

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Hidden treasure

by PETER PAN

The new "PETER PAN BRA" looks like an ordinary bra but it will make a minus-A bust look like a full-A bust, and it will make a minus-B bust look like a full-B bust. That's why you'll have a fuller eye-appeal bustline in this "Hidden Treasure" Bra . . . made to accent a smallish bust! In white washable broadcloth, nylon, and also in strapless styles. Opening the sale 10%.

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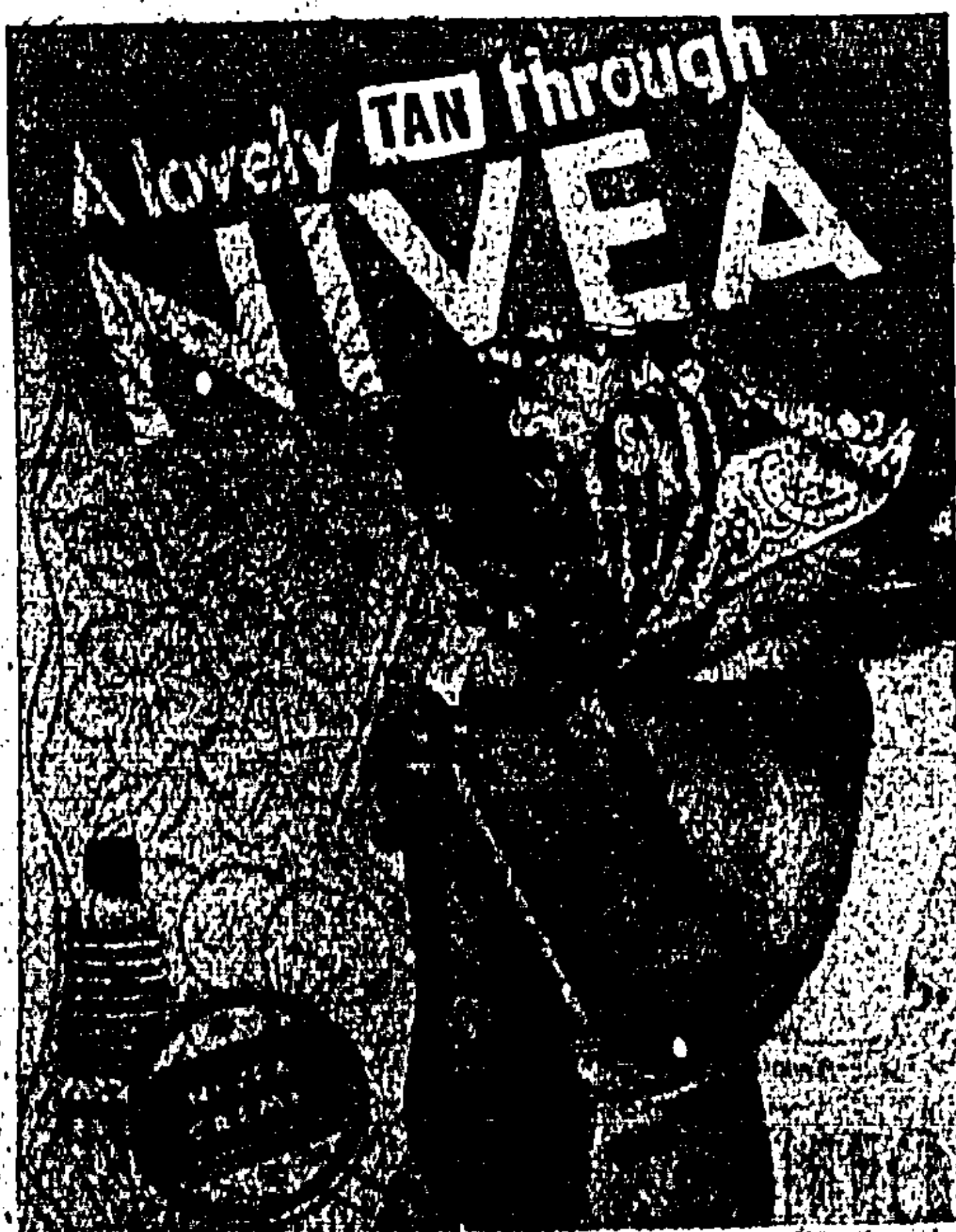
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Between Ourselves

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 18.

VAMP MAKE-UP
IS WHIMSICAL

Vamp make-up is a whimsical phase that will pass because it is hard for all but the ultra-smart and youthful, declares Hollywood make-up artist Bud Westmore.

Allergic to make-up that deviates from a natural appearance, Bud says "too many girls think that if a little make-up makes them pretty, more will make them alluring."

"They are all wrong, and that is the trap with this 1950 look," he says.

Softness, naturalness, and practicality are tenets of this expert's cosmetic credo, and he gives interesting points on latest make-up trends.

There are three "best" current theories on lip make-up.

For the first, a lipstick is needed to outline the shape of the mouth, a lip-brush to fill in colour, and a colourless liquid fixative as a final coat as insurance against smearing.

The second method involves the application of paste lip-rouge with the fine point of a brush, followed by a thin film of powder patted on to set the colour. Then, using the first outline as a guide, another layer of rouge is added.

The third time round, a colourless lip-base is followed by a coat of lipstick put on with a cotton-wool-headed orange-stick.

The upper-lip outline is straightened with the point of the stick, and the lower filled out with a rolling movement of the rounded end.

Natural Mouth

"Actually, there is no need for any of this fancy work, for, given lipstick or pencil, a brush, and reasonable patience, anybody can make a nice, natural mouth," Bud declares.

But never moisten the mouth before putting on colour, as this causes rouge to roll and appear caked.

Do the upper lip first, starting at the bow centre with the brush, and sweeping outward to the corners, using one continuous stroke to avoid blurred edges.

When you have the desired shape and fullness, lay the brush aside, fill in the shape with lipstick carefully, then gently and firmly close the mouth, rolling the upper lip over the lower and im-

printing its outline on the lower lip. Then fill in the lower lip within the impressed outline.

Use lip-rouge quite freely, and remove excess by pressing and biting on a piece of tissue until no colour comes off on it.

If you've done all this without the hoped-for result, your fingers need educating, and the following is one way of making them dexterous.

Fill in the body of your lips lightly with lipstick and then press them against the back of your hand. Now, with the brush point, begin to outline the imprint of your mouth evenly on the back of your hand. Do this several times until you become thoroughly familiar with their shape and fullness, as well as the feel of the brush.

Camouflage

This is how you camouflage a blistered or split lip.

Lip colour should never be used over a blister, just as make-up should never come in contact with any active skin eruption.

Simply draw the lip outline as usual with the brush toward and close to the blister area. Allow the brush to jump completely over the bump and pick up the outline again on the other side, following the contour to its conclusion.

Now fill in the space with brushdrawn colour up to and around the spot of bother, which remains quite untouched.

With the other lip made up in the usual way, this trick draws attention from the trouble while it heals.

To take colour off, place a liberal dab of cold cream over the unaffected part of the lip and remove it with a tissue, always moving the tissue away from either side of the blister. Repeat the smoothing, folding the tissue in constantly until all lipstick disappears.

Ann Temple

My son! my son!

Short of rows and upsets which would probably weld my wife and son closer together, I don't know what to do to make a man of my son.

He is a fine physical specimen, aged 15, but completely and utterly spoiled by his mother to the exclusion of all sports and boyish interests.

She is completely wrapped up in him, never goes out without him, even goes to meet him from school.

I do not seem to be able to make any impression on the boy, and soon he will be thinking of a career, or should be. Perhaps you can suggest something to help us all.—FATHER.

Compulsion of some sort there must be here, but from outside the home not within. I fully appreciate your point about the danger of "taking sides."

Have you thought of making the boy's schoolmasters your ally? Here is just the case where the co-operation between parent and school would be most valuable. A confidential talk with the headmaster could bring results.

But it is in the home, and family circle that you can exercise an influence that will best release the boy. Be careful to avoid undue sternness with the idea of off-setting his mother's spoiling. Don't be afraid of using gentleness and tenderness.

See that the family is a trio, you the one to contribute laughter, cheerfulness, adventure. Be very careful not to stand aside and be regarded as severe and sole disciplinarian. Strive first to make the boy and you companionable and a

good pal. That established, you can begin to talk to him about his career. Look for his natural bent and show him a wide range of careers from which he can begin to choose. Play up to his interests whatever they may be at the moment.

When he reveals his preferences take him with you to visit the scene of the activities involved—a farm, a factory, an engineering firm. In this way you will be freeing the natural independence which normally every boy round this age begins to feel.

You have a difficult job, but I feel sure you will succeed if you ally yourself with the two of them, trust to winning your boy's friendship gradually and working to turn his mind outwards towards his normal pursuits.

My problem can be summed up as "Should one tell?" A citizen feels it his duty to tell the police about a crime of violence, but if he exposes his neighbour's income-tax dodging he is branded as a snitch.

Is not this following of a general rule of secrecy an evasion of a moral issue?—A. R.

One has to look at this from the eye of robust sanity. Isn't there also a moral issue in mind-ing one's own business and in taking care of the penn in one's own eye before making a fuss about the mote in a neighbour's?

I see the difference between public duty in a crime of violence and one's neighbour's tax evasions as one of immediacy. The violent criminal is an immediate public danger and swift action is imperative to save life. The state

From the Portuguese



Suzi, Paris hat designer, translates this flaherman's cap from the Portuguese into an elegant French afternoon bonnet. Made of coral pink wool jersey, its "stocking" is rolled and pom-pommed in black. To add the expensive glitter, a diamond bow by Mauboussin is clipped over one ear.—AP Photo.

CENTENARY FOR GIRLS'
SCHOOL IN BRITAIN

The centenary that North London Collegiate School for Girls, an important scholastic centre in Britain, is observing this year, recalls many memories of Frances Mary Buss.

The opportunities that are open to girls today, especially since the Education Act of 1944 made it possible for all children in England and Wales to have a secondary education, are greatly due to her pioneer work in the mid-19th century.

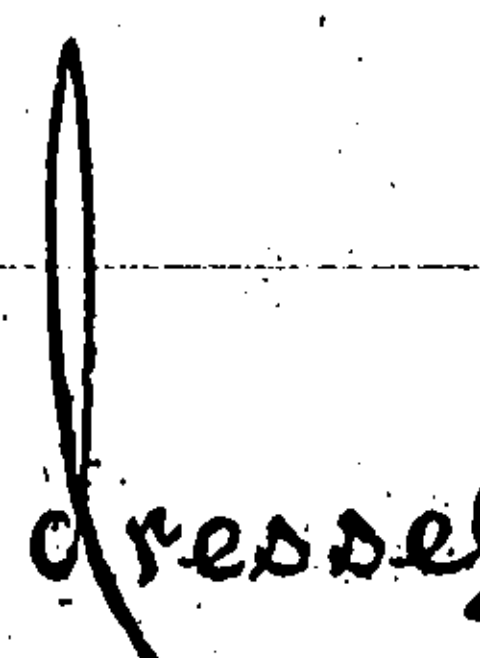
Miss Buss was one of the first students of Queen's College for Women, which was opened in London in 1848 for the purpose of training women teachers. For the next 46 years she wielded a profound influence on feminine education. At the age of 23 she became headmistress of a little school in Camden Street, North London. Her father, who was an artist, and her two brothers helped in the school, while her mother looked after the youngest girls.

The young head mistress believed not only in providing full academic opportunities for her pupils, but her school was the first girls' school to have a gymnasium. By 1875 she had two schools which, with the help of two ancient City of London Guilds, were endowed as one public school.

Miss Buss' girls were taught physical hygiene, chemistry and science; she supported the movement to found colleges for women in Universities, and when opportunities came for them to take degrees, she urged her girls to study for them.

As its machinery to hound the tax evader and can be left to do the job in its own time without imperilling public safety.

It's a tricky problem best met by making it a moral issue to discourage all forms of snooping in this country. Using one's intelligence to decide where one's public responsibility begins and ends, and acting on duty when duty points to what one is strictly obliged to do.

Renommée

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"TASMAN"	29th Aug.	3rd Sept.

* only to B'pore, Penang & Bel Deli.

MANILA, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA & SOUTH AMERICA	ARRIVALS	SAILINGS
"BOISSEVAIN"	16th Aug.	10th Sept.
"TJIPANAS"	14th Sept.	14th Sept.
"STRAAT MALAKKA"	14th Sept.	6th Oct.

* not calling South America

JAPAN	ARRIVALS	SAILINGS
"BOISSEVAIN"	8th Sept.	22nd Aug.
"TJIPANAS"	12th Sept.	14th Sept.
"STRAAT MALAKKA"	4th Oct.	15th Sept.

Agents: HOLLAND—EAST ASIA LINE

EUROPE via MANILA and MALAYA	ARRIVALS	SAILINGS
"MELISKERK"	13th Aug.	early Sept.
"MEERKERK"	early Sept.	early Oct.
"RYNKERK"	early Oct.	early Nov.

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JAPAN	ARRIVALS	SAILINGS
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"MEERKERK"	early Oct.	early Sept.
"RYNKERK"	early Nov.	early Oct.

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ARRIVALS FROM U.S.A.	Sails N.Y.	Sails S.F.	Due H.R.
"STEEL ADMIRAL"	Sailed	Sailed	24th Aug.
"STEEL AGE"	14th Aug.	31st Aug.	21st Sept.
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m.v. "BENGAL"	End Sep.

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U.S. SHIPPING INDUSTRY FACES BRIGHTER FUTURE AS MORE SHIPS NEEDED

Korean war clouds brought a ray of sunshine to America's declining shipping industry.

NO NY STOCK EXCHANGE REPORT

Owing to unfavourable atmospheric conditions, the Associated Press was unable to receive its New York Stock Exchange report for Friday.

Norwegian ship still in trouble

New York, August 11. The Norwegian freighter Belfri, wallowing heavily across the North Atlantic with a cracked hull, asked a Coast Guard escort cutter today to "stand by to rescue us if this be necessary". The captain of the stricken vessel explained that water, seeping through the cracked hull, which has been partially repaired, was being absorbed by the cargo of china clay and was "making us heavier".

The cutter Dexter answered the distress call from the Belfri on Monday, when the vessel was approximately 650 miles North East of St. John's, New Foundland. She was bound for Philadelphia from England.

Since then, the Belfri has made less than 175 miles. The heavy seas that hampered the crew's efforts to patch the vessel and make her seaworthy, have calmed. However, the stricken freighter is still taking water. The Belfri and her escort are making about eight knots in heavy fog.

"Thirty-nine men and one lady passenger aboard. Please, keep near us," the Belfri's last message said.—United Press.

Big rice crop in U.S. forecast

Washington, August 11. The Agriculture Department said today it expects this year's rice crop to exceed previous predictions though still fall short of last year.

The department said it believes the 1950 harvest will bring more than 36,000,000 bags of 100 pounds each, or about 1,000,000 bags less than that predicted in July.

United States rice is an important import of Cuba and Puerto Rico. Rice where it is a staple food. The U.S. government also has promised to keep Cuba's Jarden full in exchange for its sugar surplus, and that places even greater emphasis on the need for a good crop.

It predicted the 36,237,000 bags would be 22 per cent more than the 10-year average but 10 per cent less than 1949 crop. Department officials said they based their estimate on favourable conditions in key rice states of Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas and California.—United Press.

Money Market

US dollars made another six-point climb yesterday morning, but later the market eased and the gain was cut down by one-half.

Notes opened at HK\$6.48 1/2 but lack of buying support resulted in the price falling to \$6.43 1/2 at the close. The closing rate the previous day was \$6.44 1/2 and closed at \$6.49.

Industrial gold also went up, opening at HK\$311.10, but after going up to \$319.25 it dropped to \$317 at the close.

Sterling was unchanged at HK\$15.04.

Australian pounds went up three cents to HK\$11.98.

Plaster continued nominal at HK\$12.10.

Tenils at HK\$27.50 a 100, and NEI Guilders at HK\$2.50 a 100, were unchanged.

New York, August 11.

Overnight, President Truman's request for a \$10,000,000,000 defence fund presented the badly slipping industry with a far brighter economic future than that which it faced only a short time ago. At least, the immediate, foreseeable future looks brighter.

In one swift move, military demands for ships to carry an ever increasing flow of troops, supplies and equipment to Korea has cleared the U.S. active merchant fleet of all vessels available between now and late August, industry sources reported.

New York shipping circles said also that on the American West coast Uncle Sam's fast-mobilising military machine is even seeking foreign flag vessels because all available American tonnage there is already chartered.

Among ships being assembled for the Korean supply lines were 18 Liberty and two Victory vessels recently chartered by the government's Military Sea Transport service. In addition, it has been announced that at least 32 ships of the National Defence Reserve (mothball) fleet are being reactivated.

Twelve of the 31 vessels are troopships. There is no doubt that the Korean "police action" has revitalised American shipping. The U.S. shipping industry sees also the prospect of larger cargo tonnage for both berth and tramp ships if this nation's foreign arms assistance programme is speeded up or expanded. Any acceleration of this programme would presumably be under the present stipulation that 50 per cent of its shipments must be carried in U.S. vessels.

Anticipation that stockpiling of imported strategic materials would be stepped up also forecasts more traffic for American ships, industry sources said.

All this is a far cry from the situation only a few short weeks ago. A report just released by the New York Port Collector of Customs throws further light on the decline of American merchant shipping. It is a downward trend that has been under way since the end of World War Two.

Fall in June

The report gives the number and not tonnage of all vessels entering and clearing New York harbour for the fiscal year ending June 30. During that period the percentage of American flag tonnage entering the port fell to 45.9 per cent from 52.1 per cent for the 1949 fiscal year.

The figures showed 3,357 American arrivals of 10,029,219 net tons compared with 1949 arrivals totalling 3,634 of 17,275,341 net tons. During the year, 3,449 American vessels of 16,300,800 net tonnage cleared the New York port, compared with 3,805 clearances of 17,459,778 net tons during 1949.

Altogether, 7,350 ships of all countries entered the port and 8,114 sailed during the past fiscal year, the report said. Net tonnage totalled 34,887,982 and 35,433,751, respectively.

During the year Norwegian ships arriving here surpassed the British in numbers, but not in net tonnage. The report showed a total of 970 vessels flying the flag of Norway—entered, while only 760 British ships came in. Net British tonnage was 5,610,337 compared with 2,928,960 for Norway.

In third place among the foreign callers, was The Netherlands with 465 arrivals. Others included Denmark with 375, Sweden 341, Panama 225, Canada 311, Honduras 123, France 111, and Greece 103.

The report said only one ship of USSR registry called at New York during the entire year. Under survey last fiscal year five Russian vessels made port here.—Associated Press.

Remarkable recovery of Russia

London, August 11. The "Times" today declared that "by most material standards Russia's recovery from the war had been remarkable."

The paper, in discussing Soviet strength, stressed that the Western powers were persistently late in seeking to redress the balance in arms.

In an editorial the paper said that the latest report from Moscow, detailing the results of the State Plan for the second quarter of 1950, left little doubt that Soviet industry as a whole was still expanding.

"Even the living standards of many of the people, deliberately kept appallingly low during the years when almost all resources were put into the building of primary industries, have been slowly rising since the war," the paper said.

It added that Russia maintained at least 175 active divisions, a third of them mechanised, with 20,000 tanks and about 18,000 aircraft, many of them jet-powered.

TIN PRICES SOAR ON LONDON

London, August 11. A virtual freeze of British government tin stocks, sent prices of the metal soaring sharply to the highest price in the history of the London market today.

Cash tin for immediate delivery shot up £24 to £202 a ton bid, £204 asked. Britain's ninety-day futures also went through the roof, closing at the same quotations as spot tin. Thursday's futures finished at £775 bid, £804 asked.

Cause of the buying scramble was an announcement by the Government Ministry of Supply that dealers must no longer rely on the Government brokers for supplies of cash tin.

The Ministry, which handled all tin imported into Britain until tin free exchange in the metal was reopened last November, has been a main source of spot tin ever since.

No official reason for the freeze was given, but brokers said a desire to build up a strategic stockpile seemed the most likely answer.

Another possible explanation was a desire by the Government to prevent Russia from acquiring supplies in the London market.

In the chaotic condition of the exchange only 23 tons changed hands at the morning session. Business picked up after lunch and a total of 150 tons, about normal for a day's trading, was bought and sold.

The tin market has been booming ever since the outbreak of the fighting in Korea. Malaysia is the world's prime tin source and consumers of the metal fear a spread of the unrest in the Far East which would cut off these supplies.—Associated Press.

Argentina tax bill is now law

Buenos Aires, August 11. The new Argentine bill raising almost all taxes, sprung on the public without warning when it was adopted without a debate by the Senate on Wednesday night, has now become law.

The Chamber of Deputies passed it last night, bringing it into effect automatically.

The Senate, in which all seats are held by President Peron's party, had kept the bill a closely-guarded secret until it was suddenly put to the vote and unanimously adopted.

It introduces sweeping reforms in all taxes, retroactive to the beginning of this year, and in some cases to October, 1949.

Under the foreign companies will pay a higher profits tax than Argentine companies, paying 30 per cent as from January 1, as against 24 per cent for Argentine firms.

The old rate was 18 per cent of annual profit for all concerns, to which a further six per cent was added if profits were remitted abroad.—Reuter.

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Part-time players can't rebuild soccer greatness

By HAROLD MAYES

It's just a matter of days now before another British Soccer season begins. Just another? Don't you believe it! The campaign the Scots started yesterday was just about the most important in the game's history. There's the vital task internationally, of winning back prestige. The depths having been plumbed all too effectively in Rio, the eyes of the football-minded world, and that means most of it, will be watching what goes on here.

By here, I mean Scotland as well as England. The Scots policy of staying away from the World Cup proved perhaps the wisest one, but while, on the surface, it may appear to have excused them the general humiliation, there can be few who will credit them with the ability to have fared much better than England.

I can assure you that the Scots themselves are under no illusion about their own declining standards. In fact, I'm sure they are facing up to this situation a good deal more realistically than is the case in England.

Well-connected football folk will tell you that for too long the game has been controlled by men who don't know half enough about it. In fact, one Scottish expert suggested to me that the finest thing which could happen would be to hand over the reins to a committee of managers of the Dave Mackie, John Scott, Symon, Bill Struth, and Jimmy McGroarty type. And I'm not so sure he's lost sight.

An international selection committee, for example, of men of that type could be the beginning of an improvement in the playing standard. They wouldn't have any of those prejudices which so often beset selectorial minds, as England knows to her cost. Players would be reasonably certain that real merit would be rewarded. What greater incentive can there be?

Reputations at stake

Such men would do their pickings well because of the knowledge that they were staking their own reputations, and, after all, there's no better way of making any man give of his best. Were Scotland brave enough to adopt such a course would England follow suit?

Perhaps that would be asking too much, but I don't think there would be half so many chippy players' shoulders about the rights and wrongs of their claims if they knew that the Tom Whittakers, David Jacks, and Raich Carters were the selectors.

The time has come for desperate measures. But is this so desperate, or so far-fetched, as it might at first glance appear?

Spies of competition for place can give a round up lift, which would be reflected through the length and breadth of the League, but there's another—very serious—problem which has to be tackled before the corner is turned: the question of players' wages.

If that isn't dealt with very quickly, the Bogota light may be burning more brightly nine months hence there'll be the usual cry that many of the poorer clubs cannot afford more than £12 a week or even that.

Pray tell me, then, why Aberdeen, whose average gate is only around the 25,000 mark, manage to pay their players £14?

Do you think for a moment that Billy Steel would be wanting to go back to Scotland if he thought he could be paid what he feels his worth at Derby? No! It's because he sees the prospect of earning more money outside the game than in it.

He's not alone. I use his case as an illustration. But this is certain. Britain's football greatness won't be rebuilt on the foundation of part-time professionalism. Once again we could do worse than follow the lead of the Scots by abolishing the maximum wage. Therein lies Soccer's strongest hope. May it happen soon.

Apropos Steel. Don't be surprised to hear talk of an exchange deal with the wee blond in place of East Fife's Allan Brown. I'm assured Brown will not re-sign for his present club, just as surely as I'm told he'll be Scotland's next inside-left. So if Derby County collect the lad who has been picking up sprint prizes during the Highland Games they won't be doing a bad stroke of business.

Hapgood sets the pace

One manager outside League football who intends to set a cracking pace this term is Eddie Hapgood, facing his first Southern League bid with Bath City. He already has nine full-time professionals and is hopeful of adding a League goalkeeper, an international, to his strength.

GOLF:

Secret formula of putting mislaid

By HENRY LONGHURST

Having declined in my last article to reveal for threepence a recently discovered secret of putting to and all secrets of putting, I regret to report that the formula appears to have been temporarily mislaid. It no longer works.

Turning to more accepted sources of inspiration, the master golfers, we find, alas, that they speak with many voices.

A symposium of their advice might well be entitled, were it not already the copyright of Sir Osbert Stowell, "Left Hand, Right Hand." However, there is comfort in this. Whatever one's own method, one is bound to find some great man who says it is the right one, even if this rest, as is likely, list it under "Common faults."

In no department are the experts so much at sixes and sevens as in the realm of ballistics.

Padgham, writing in 1936 when he was as good a putter as any man in the world, "should never have over-spin as it reaches the hole, because a ball with over-spin or top-spin is liable to run round the rim."

"Most good putters," says Hogan in 1949, "have the ability to make their ball start rolling directly it leaves the clubhead. . . . The more roll you give the ball, the farther it will travel."

A sand experiment

"No ball," says Longhurst in 1950—knowing nothing whatever about it but calling the ballistics claims to witnes and remembering an experiment on the sand greens of Legos—"has ever reached the hole without top-spin, and no ball has ever started rolling directly it left the clubhead."

If you don't believe it, try on sand, where the ball leaves a track. Hit upwards, downwards, sideways, or with the end of the shaft like a billiard cue; you still see a gap where the ball has jumped on starting.

"Never mind about top-spin and all that," says Locke. "Hit the ball clean. Don't let the club touch the grass." In the same vein Padgham declares that you must look not merely at the ball but at the precise spot on it that you mean

Certainly, no League team will travel in greater luxury than will do all their journey in a super streamlined motor-coach, divided into three sections, including a Pullman dining compartment and a comfortable lounge. There's, wire, and heat, and everything has been designed to give you a room and comfort. Pull marks, Eddie.

A number of readers have taken me to task for my "defeatist attitude" on the forthcoming MCC tour of Australia. As I've said before, a realistic pessimism is better than all the misplaced optimism, and to the Golden Green man who wants to bet me a pound England don't lose the series I'll just say "You're on."

There's a lot of like-flying going on just now with the West Indian tourists by Lancashire League clubs, but it isn't all confined to tourists.

You don't have to worry about "brags" and we're a happy crowd up there. If the wicket is house that's right, too, was the remark overheard the other day being made to a player now with a Southern county side.

Who was it? To help you guess, I'll tell you he's a bowler who has already caused something of a sensation this season and he's on the short list of one of the remaining vacancies in the Australian tour party.

County Cricket:

Leslie Ames scores 100 centuries

London, August 11.

Leslie Ames, the 44-year-old Kent and former England wicketkeeper, today became the 12th player in the history of the game to score 100 centuries in first-class cricket.

He reached his 100th three-figure innings in an hour and 40 minutes off the Middlesex attack at Canterbury.

A single to leg off Young enabled Ames to reach his objective and he was immediately surrounded by the Middlesex team, who congratulated him while the crowd cheered enthusiastically.

Lancashire, who beat Worcester by nine wickets yesterday, still hold a 24-point lead at the top of the County Championship table with 192 points from 25 games.

Surrey kept their challenge alive by scoring a great two-wicket victory over Sussex, and are now second with 168 points from the same number of games while Yorkshire, who could only take first innings from Northamptonshire, are third with 100 points from 23 matches.

Nottinghamshire failed to gain a point against Somerset and are still at the bottom of the table with 52 points from 22 games.

Results

The following were the results of first-class cricket matches played today:

At Canterbury: Kent beat Middlesex by four wickets. Middlesex 249 and 241 for three declared. (W. Edrich 77 not out, Brown 51 not out). Kent 254 for six declared and 239 for six (Ames 131, Pawson 57).

At Swansea: Glamorgan's match against Hampshire was abandoned owing to rain. Glamorgan 321 for eight declared and 132 for four (W. Watkins 66 not out). Hampshire 298.

At Weston Super Mare: Somerset beat North by nine wickets. Notts 249 and 170 (Hazzel, left-arm slow bowler, three for 30). Somerset 234 for nine declared and 60 for one.

At Leeds: Yorkshire drew with Northamptonshire. Yorkshire 354 for eight declared and 281 for three declared (Hutton 79, Lawson 141 not out). Northamptonshire 298 and 194 for four (Brookes 103, Barron 51 not out).

At Leicester: Essex beat Leicestershire by 187 runs. Essex 277 and 397 for six declared (Ray Smith 58). Leicestershire 234 and 213 (Berry 106, Ray Smith, right-arm fast medium bowler, eight for 87).

At Hastings: Surrey beat Sussex by two wickets. Sussex 401 for seven declared and 150 for five declared (Laker, right-arm off-spin bowler, four for 49). Surrey 237 (Constable 79 not out) and 208 for eight (Parker 87, Alec Bedser 57).

At Derby: Derbyshire drew with Gloucestershire. Gloucestershire 475 for seven declared and 123 for four declared. Derbyshire 329 (Vaughan 63, Morgan 57) and 164 for five (Hamer 51).—Reuter.

BRITISH ISLES RUGBY UNION TEAM BEATS NSW

Sydney, August 12.

The British Isles Rugby Union touring team defeated New South Wales here today by 22 points (two goals, four tries) to six points (two tries).

The tourists led by 11-3 at half-time.—Reuter.

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SUNDAY HERALD SPORTS SECTION

HONG KONG, SUNDAY, AUGUST 13, 1950.

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Fourth Test:

W. INDIES SCORE 81 RUNS FOR ONE WICKET

London, August 12.

The West Indies, in the fourth and last cricket Test at the Oval today, made 81 for the loss of one wicket at lunch time.

Queues began to form overnight and there was a large attendance when the gates were opened this morning for the fourth and last test.

It was announced early that John Goddard who had been suffering from fibrositis had recovered and would lead the West Indies while England's pace bowler Trevor Bailey who hurt a hand yesterday, stated on his arrival some time before the start that he was fit to play.

Dull weather conditions prevailed half an hour before the start. England need to win this Test to save the rubber as West Indies are in the happy position of having won two and lost one of the three earlier Tests.

West Indies won the toss and batted first.

With Bailey fit, Coxon was omitted from the England twelve and the team was F. R. Brown, Reg. Simpson, Trevor Bailey, John G. Dwyer, D. S. Sheppard, Len Hutton, Leslie Compton, D. C. S. McIntyre, J. Bedser, D. V. P. Wright and Mervyn Dillon. West Indies showed one change from the previous test, Jones playing for Johnson. The team was John Goddard, Allan Rae, Jeffrey Stollmeyer, F. Worrell, Everton Weekes, Clyde Walcott, Robert Christiani, Gerry Gomez, Prior Jones, Sonny Ramadhin and Alfred Valentine.

Opens very quietly

More than 20,000 spectators saw the Test open very quietly but the first four runs were byes when the last delivery of Bailey's over was so wide of the leg stump that McIntyre's leap could not stop it going to the boundary.

Bailey appeared to lack direction but Bedser, who began the day needing two wickets for his hundred in Test cricket, was more accurate. The ball came off the pitch far too slowly, however, to give either bowler any encouragement while the indifferent light was probably a handicap to the batsmen.

Yet Stollmeyer soon brought into play his range of strokes and 19 of the first half-hour's 37 runs came from his bat. In that period England had been very smart in the field, Simpson, Hutton and Brown, all earning applause for good work.

Rae showed his usual patience at playing himself in and seemed content to leave the scoring to Stollmeyer.

The first bowling change came when Brown went on at 27 to allow Bedser to change ends and soon afterwards Wright was in action. It was felt that Wright when the West Indies had not previously faced might be the secret if England were to win. He opened encouragingly with a maiden in which he twice beat

Sudden transformation

The scoring rate became slower and the first 50 minutes produced only 44 runs. Hutton and Wright both pegged the batsmen down but suddenly there was a transformation.

It coincided with Rae emerging from his shell for the long-run boundary. Nevertheless Hutton continued to fight the ball well as he tempted the West Indies. Rae's aggression found him somewhat less sure and when a 20 he turned Wright just wide of Bedser and a less heavily built man than the England bowler might have been agile enough to take a catch.

Stollmeyer seemed more sure yet was the first to go. Bailey, with the first ball of the second over in his second spell rapped Bedser high on the pad and gained a leg-before decision with the total at 72 and Stollmeyer at 36. Brown continued to switch his bowlers cleverly and he brought Wright back for the incoming batsman, Worrell. Worrell before scoring had a lucky escape for Rae played the ball towards square leg and ran. Simpson, sensing a run-out was over-anxious and threw wild so the opportunity was lost. Worrell and Rae each took three off the last over before lunch bowled by Wright, and at the interval were still together with the score at 81 for one.

Scores:

West Indies First Innings	36
Rae, not out	36
Stollmeyer, lbw b Bailey	36
Worrell, not out	4
Extras	3
Total (for one)	81

—Reuter.

IRC LAWN BOWLS WAPPINSHAW

Members of the Indian Recreation Club will be holding a Lawn Bowls Wappinshaw today at Bookunpo, commencing at 4 p.m. Interested players are requested to be at the Club-house before the time stated.

At the conclusion of the Wappinshaw lawn bowls prizes won last season will be presented.

LAWN BOWLS FIXTURES CANCELLED

Owing to the sudden state of the greens as a result of heavy rainfall, all League Lawn Bowls games arranged for yesterday were cancelled.

TEA TIME SCORE

London, August 12.
The West Indies, in their first innings at the Oval in the fourth Test against England, had scored 210 runs for one wicket at the tea interval today. Rae was not out at 89 and Worrell not out at 63.—Reuter.

U.S.-Japan Int'l Swimming Meet opens

Osaka, August 12.
An over capacity crowd of 25,000 fans saw the opening ceremony today of the U.S.-Japan International Swimming Meet here at the Osaka Municipal Pool.

For the first time in Japan, events of this Meet will be held in yards instead of metres. Japanese and American swimmers marched in and gathered before the judges' stand during the flag-raising ceremony with the Osaka Municipal Band playing the National Anthems of America, Australia and Japan in that order as the flags of the respective countries went up.

Appreciation expressed

Taka Tasuta, President of the Japanese Swimming Federation, made an address expressing appreciation to the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States and the Amateur Swimming Union of Australia for making possible the meets in Tokyo and Osaka.

Allen Stack of the United States, John Marshall of Australia and Hironoshin Furushii of Japan swore oaths of good sportsmanship. Hiro Kondo, Mayor of Osaka welcomed the swimmers and said special efforts had been made to complete construction of the new pool in time for this Meet. He said the pool ranked among the largest swimming arenas in the world.

Results

Ford Kono of Hawaii established himself as one of the leading lights in the aquatic armament when he beat both Hironoshin Furushii of Japan and John Marshall of Australia in the 880 yards free-style of the Japan-United States international swimming championships.

Kono won by two yards. His time was 9 mins. 40.2 secs. for a near world's record. Furushii's time for second place was 9 mins. 42.6 secs. Tanaka finished third in 9 mins. 48.4 secs. Fourth was Marshall in 9 mins. 50.2 secs. Yoshihisa Hamaguchi of Japan won the opening event of 1 min. 20 sec. the 220 yards free-style race.

Hot contest

Americans took the first three places in the next event, the 100 yards back-stroke. This was a hot contest between Richard Thoman and Allen Stack who both clocked 1 min. 0.8 sec. but the judges decided Thoman won by a touch.

Third in this event was James Thomas whose time was 1 min. 12 sec. Hayami Yamamoto was fourth in 1 min. 34 sec. and Haruo Miyata was fifth in 1 min. 48.8 sec.

The American team won the 300 yards medley relay in 2 mins. 53.2 secs. Second was the Japanese team in 2 mins. 56.2 secs. The American team comprised Thoman (back-stroke), Brawner (breast-stroke), Stansforth and Cleveland (free-style), Yamamoto, Toshio, Shimizu and Hamaguchi made up the Japanese team.—United Press.

TODAY'S SPORT

Lawn Bowls

Triple—semi-finals
F. Lee, W.C. Ogley and C.S. Rossell v E.M. Alarcon, A.A. Lopez and J.F.V. Ribeiro; J.W. Tindall, E. Greenwood and L. Sykes v O. Hong Choy, E. A. Arcall and G.A. Souza.
Umpire: C.H. Logan.

All games will be played at the Kowloon Dock Club, commencing 4 p.m.

Wappinshaw

Indian Recreation Club, Wappinshaw at Bookunpo, 4 p.m.

Basketball

Singapore All Stars v South China at Croyline Hill, 8.30 p.m.



JOE Louis says he will fight Mr. CHARLES for whatever he (JOE) thinks he owes the Income Tax Officials. (Personally we would sooner fight EZZARD CHARLES.) In the long run it's cheaper.

MAN OF THE WEEK

A Gentleman at Nottingham who has never held a straight bat at cricket—except on the heart—shouted wildly on Monday night.



JOHN BULL goes in to a sports shop. "GIVE ME A GAME FOR CHRISTMAS. ONE THAT I CAN PLAY!"

Baseball:

Vern Bickford pitches no-hit, no-run game for Braves

New York, August 11.

Vern Bickford, 29-year-old Boston right-hander, pitched the first major league no-hit, no-run game in almost two years tonight as Boston Braves blanked Brooklyn Dodgers 7-0 at Braves field.

It was the first no-hit game in the majors since Rex Barney of Brooklyn turned the trick against New York Giants on the night of September 9, 1948, at the Polo Grounds. Only four batters reached base on Bickford, all of them by bases on balls. He struck out three batters.

Anxious minutes

The huge crowd had a few anxious minutes in the ninth inning, when it appeared that the Dodgers might shatter Bickford's perfect record, but a double play ended the threat.

Jim Russell got a walk to open the inning, Peeves Reese flied out to Sam Jethroe in center-field and Gene Hermanski got his second walk of the game, putting two men on base with one out.

Duke Snider, the next man up, hit a long fly along the left field line that curved foul. Snider fouled off another pitch and then grounded to shortstop Buddy Kerr. Kerr stepped on second base to force Hermanski, and threw to Earl Torgerson for the double play that ended the game.

DiMaggio benched

Joe DiMaggio, the Yankee's brilliant outfielder, was benched today for the first time in his career because of a batting slump. Manager Casey Stengel said DiMaggio was taken out of the line-up not entirely because of his poor hitting, but because he needed a rest. He said he thought the rest would pull Joe out of his slump.

DiMaggio took Stengel's decision in good grace. "Anything that's good for the team is good for me," he said. "I certainly haven't been doing the team much good the way I've been hitting."

Giants beat Phillies

Alvin Dark hit a two-run homer and Sal Maglio pitched his 10th victory as Giants defeated Phillies 4-1. Evall Blackwell hurled a four-hit game for his 12th victory as Cincinnati defeated St. Louis Cardinals 5-2. Chicago Cubs downed Pirates 3-1, ending the eight-hit pitching of Frank Hiller.

Maglio walked seven batters and allowed nine runs, but he pitched a complete game. He struck out three batters and threw a no-hit game. Blackwell pitched a complete game and struck out seven batters. He pitched a no-hit game and struck out seven batters. He pitched a no-hit game and struck out seven batters.

DAVIS CUP:

Sweden scores upset and gains an even break

New York, August 11.
Sweden scored an upset and gained an even break with favored Australia in the first day's play of the Davis Cup Inter-zone tennis finals, winning one match and losing one.

Playing barefooted, Sweden's Lennart Bergelin sprang the upset, defeating Australian champion Frank Sedgman 2-6, 2-6, 7-5, 1-6, 6-3 in the opening match. Then veteran John Bromwich of Australia, defeated Torsten Johansson, Sweden, 6-2, 6-3, 6-0.—Associated Press.

Out-duelled

Dizzy Trout beat the Browns 4-3 for his ninth win in the opener but Don Johnson, although touched for 13 hits, out-duelled Hank Borowy 2-1 in the nightcap.

Clim Mages, substituting for Joe DiMaggio, walked a homer in the seventh inning to give Yankees a 7-0 victory over the Athletics.

Cleveland Indians came up with two runs in the ninth to shade Chicago White Sox 3-2 and Washington Senators beat Boston Red Sox 6-2 in the other American League night game.

Scores

New York, August 11.
Today's Major League baseball scores were:

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
	R	H	E
Cleveland Indians	3	5	0
Chicago White Sox	2	3	3
Detroit Tigers	4	7	1
St. Louis Browns	3	12	4
Detroit (2nd game)	1	13	4
St. Louis	2	3	1
Boston Red Sox	2	6	1
Washington Senators	5	8	2
Philadelphia Athletics	6	8	0
New York Yankees	7	8	1

NATIONAL LEAGUE			
	W	L	Pc.
New York Giants	3	4	1
Philadelphia Phillies	1	7	0
St. Louis	2	4	3
Cincinnati	5	9	2

Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE			
	W	L	Pc.
Philadelphia	68	43	.618
Boston	59	46	.562
Brooklyn	55	48	.535
St. Louis	57	47	.547
New York	54	49	.524
Chicago	44	58	.431
Cincinnati	44	58	.431
Pittsburgh	35	68	.340

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
	W	L	Pc.
Detroit	67	37	.644
Cleveland	60	41	.595
New York	54	41	.570
Washington	47	42	.526
Chicago	42	47	.472
Philadelphia	39	47	.451
Boston	37	47	.440

No Margaret fade-out

By W. CAPEL KIRBY

Having met her coach, George Akers of Kilmarnock, I'm satisfied that Margaret McDowall—so neat on the back crawl she doesn't cause enough splash to fill a teacup—will not fade out of the swim championship picture as quickly as many of her competitors have done.

This ice-cool slith of a lass who took the A.S.A. senior and junior titles in her effortless stride at Lancaster is given the minimum of hard training and is never so happy as when playing in the artificial waves available at Kilmarnock's modern bath.

"There was a time when those waves were utilized for the more serious task of training beach landing troops," said Mr. Akers. Jean Wrigley's breast-stroke title victory and only record-breaking feat of the meeting recalls a sports talk evening promoted by Lowmooor S.C.

"We were introduced to the 12-year-old, who said us it was her ambition to represent Britain at the Olympic Games. Well, Jean, there's no reason why you shouldn't be wearing the Union Jack at Helsinki in two years."

Started at 16
Because so many water babies are hitting the championship highlights, there seems to be a general impression that youngsters have to start swimming around the ages of seven or eight to have any hopes of reaching the top flight. That's all nonsense.

Nellie van Vliet, one-time holder of eight world records, didn't go into the water until she was 16, and then only because of the taunts of her Dutch school friends.

OTHER SPORTS ON PAGES 22 & 23

Warwickshire beat West Indies by three wickets

Birmingham, August 11.

There were joyous scenes here today when Warwickshire became the first County side to beat the West Indies this tour.

The victory, achieved by three wickets, came after one of the most exciting finishes seen on the Edgbaston ground for years.

Pritchard's winning hit hardly touched the boundary before many of the 10,000 crowd rushed on the field to congratulate the Warwickshire players as they entered the pavilion. Hats and coats were thrown in the air.

Warwickshire had to struggle hard to get the 85 runs needed to win. Ten runs were required when the only fielding lapse of the match was made by the West Indies—Marrhall of deep line leg dropping an easy catch when Don Taylor, Warwickshire's New Zealand, who played a big part in the victory, tried to pull Preece to the boundary.

Warwickshire's success on a sporting pitch was due in the main to the first innings of Preece in the first innings and Holles in the second innings and forceful batting by Wolton.

Once Warwickshire broke the fifth wicket stand between Worrell and Walcott early today wickets tumbled as Holles found a spot at the pavilion end.

Determined to fight

He sent back Christiani, Williams and Walcott for one run, and then bowled Preece, the last man, without conceding another run.

The West Indies were determined to fight as Warwickshire started the second innings. In 35 minutes before lunch, Gardner and Thompson could score only eight runs against the tight bowling of Jones and Valentine, and it was five minutes after the interval before Jones had a run knocked off him.

Then, at 34 runs, Warwickshire lost both opening batsmen as Jones and Valentine bowled to a leg-side.

Sponcer and Dollery had also gone at 47 runs, the latter being out to magnificent right-hand catch by Jones, who leapt to take a powerful sweep from the batsman off Valentine.

Meanwhile, Taylor batted soundly. He pulled well and hit Jones and Valentine really hard.

Every run cheered

Half the side were out for 62 when Ord came in to bat with a badly damaged thumb. He soon fell a victim to Preece and Gardner left when four runs were needed to win.

Every run was cheered by the crowd and the West Indies, with the tall batsmen in, did not let up.

Pritchard, however, made the winning hit when he slashed a leg very near Worrell at fine leg.

Home football results

London, August 12.
The following were the results of football matches played today:

Scottish League Cup—Div. "A"			
Aberdeen	4	Clyde	3
Dundee	2	East Fife	0
Valley	2	St. Mirren	0
Hibernian	2	Dundee	0
Morton	1	Rangers	2
Northwell	3	Airdrie	1
Partick	1	Hearts	1
Rovers	2	Third Lanark	2

Scottish League Cup—Div. "B"			
Aberdeen	3	Arbroath	2
Alloa Ath.	0	Forfar	0
Cowdenbeath	0	St. Johnstone	0
Dumfries	1	Ayr U.	4
Dundee United	3	Stenhouse	0
Kilmarnock	3	Dumfries	0
Queen of South	3	Hamilton A.	0
Queen's Park	1	Stirling Alb.	0

TEA PARTY AT IRC TODAY

A tea party in honour of players who have represented Pakistan in the International Lawn Bowls, Softball and Hockey competitions will be held at the Indian Recreation Club, Bookunpo, at 11 a.m. today.

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